



The Bombay Chronicle



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ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14 Nov.	RAZMAK	MALQA	20,837
21 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28 "	RAZMAK	MANTUA	10,902
5 Dec.	RAZMAK	NALDERA	15,953
12 "	CHINA		8,151
19 "	RAZMAK	MOREA	10,919
26 "	RAZMAK		16,100
3 Dec.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,227
10 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
17 "	RAZMAK		11,430
24 "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847
31 "	RAZMAK		16,585
7 Jan.	RAZMAK	MANTUA	10,902
14 "	RAZMAK	NALDERA	15,953
21 "	RAZMAK		11,430
28 "	RAZMAK	MANTUA	10,902
4 Feb.	RAZMAK	NALDERA	15,953
11 "	RAZMAK		11,430
18 "	RAZMAK	MANTUA	10,902
25 "	RAZMAK	NALDERA	15,953
3 Mar.	RAZMAK		11,430
10 "	RAZMAK	MANTUA	10,902
17 "	RAZMAK	NALDERA	15,953
24 "	RAZMAK		11,430
31 "	RAZMAK	MANTUA	10,902
7 Apr.	RAZMAK	NALDERA	15,953
14 "	RAZMAK		11,430
21 "	RAZMAK	MANTUA	10,902
28 "	RAZMAK	NALDERA	15,953
5 May	RAZMAK		11,430
12 "	RAZMAK	MANTUA	10,902
19 "	RAZMAK	NALDERA	15,953
26 "	RAZMAK		11,430
31 "	RAZMAK	MANTUA	10,902

Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India. Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £30 and £28.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
13th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
20th "	MADURA	8,375
27th "	MARGHA	8,278
4th Dec.	WARFIELD	6,060
11th "	CHARINDA	5,206
18th "	GOLCONDA	5,216
25th "	DOMALA	8,441
1st Jan.	MARGHA	8,278
8th "	DUMANA	8,427
15th "	WARFIELD	6,060
22nd "	CARGO STEAMER	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
Early Dec.	SICILIA	8,285
22nd Dec.	DELTA	8,375
19th Jan.	KASHMIR	8,278
26th "	CATHAY	8,427

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
13th Nov.	MADURA	8,375
20th "	VASNA	8,285
27th "	CHAKLA	8,278
4th Dec.	VITA	6,060
11th "	BARPETA	5,206
18th "	KARAGOLA	5,216

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busheh.

*The "MADURA" (8975 Tons) is sailing as an extra steamer for Karachi direct on Friday the 13th November and has ample accommodation for local Passengers.
Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be ascertained with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.



Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tokushima Maru	G. Masuda	5848	3rd Nov.	14th Nov.
Tokushima Maru	J. Fujisawa	5848	15th Nov.	25th Nov.
Tokushima Maru	K. Kuba	5848	1st Dec.	15th Dec.
Tokushima Maru	T. Hatake	5848	16th Dec.	26th Dec.
Tokushima Maru	Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec.	12th Jan.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	354	240	160
Kobe	630	400	255	170

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JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

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BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
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Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

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LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and size.

SUTTERPENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halwa with almonds, (c) Gunny Halwa, (d) Rose-scented Halwa, (e) Vanilla Halwa, (f) Muskati Halwa, (g) Ice Cream Halwa, (h) Orange Halwa.

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Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
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POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTO MATIO EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

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For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

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AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative
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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT BOMBAY.ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL
JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4644 of 1922.

HAJI BACHOO ALI and An-
other Plaintiffs

Vs.

DATTOO JEETHA ESSA
THAYER and others Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 2nd day of October, 1924 the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commission of this Honourable Court at its Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 11th day of November, 1925, at the hour of 10 a.m. in the afternoon (Standard Time) Subject to a mortgage for Rupees 75,000 and interest thereon, dated the 11th day of January, 1921, and a further charge for Rupees 75,000 and interest thereon dated the 1st day of February, 1921, in favour of Kanji Jadavji and his wife Velabai.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land originally of the Pension and Tax tenure but since converted into freehold estate with the mortgage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on North side of Chital Bunder 1st Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 145 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 27, New No. 1895, Old Survey Nos. 1328, 1329 and 1330, New Survey No. 3144 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. of Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rate and Taxes under B Ward No. 3131 an Street Nos. 128 to 138 and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Karmali Surji on or towards the West by the Dunga Tantaupura Street, on or towards the North partly by the property of Alana Lacha and partly by the property of Moraji Vina Yashwar and on or towards the South by the said first Chital Bunder Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of tenants of the Mortgagee.

For further particulars and condition of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIEET RAM AND MADAN, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovesaid at No. 9, Bell Lane Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of November, 1925.

R. B. PATEL,

Ag: Commissioner.

C24405

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT BOMBAY.ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL
JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2450 of 1923.

SHORT CAUSE.

DIVAN BAHADUR KESHIRISING CHANDMAL, of Kotah, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business at (among other places) Bombay in the name, style and firm of Messrs. Ganeshlal Sobhagmal. Plaintiff

Versus

(1) RAJMAL, (2) AMRATLAL, (3) SEJMAL, all of Bhopal, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business at Bhopal in the name, style and firm of Messrs. Chudhal Khabchand. Defendants.

WHEREAS the abovesaid plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovesaid Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff prays for a decree for Rs. 4,485-12-0 with interest on Rs. 4,187 at 9 per cent. per annum from the 29th October 1924, till Judgment costs and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 8th day of December, 1925, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon in person, or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovesaid Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 22nd day of August, 1925.

Seal of the
High Court
at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

For Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR

The 22nd day of August, 1925.

Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA &
DIVAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C2444

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT BOMBAY.ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL
JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1574 of 1925.

SHORT CAUSE

Plaint presented and filed 5th day of June, 1925.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. III, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO. LTD., a Joint Stock Company with limited liability registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, having its Registered Office in Bombay now in voluntary liquidation by its liquidators, (1) S. B. BILLIMORIA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Cuffe Parade, Colaba, outside the Fort of Bombay, (2) N. M. RAJJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Napean Sea Road, outside the Fort of Bombay and (3) M. A. DAVAR, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Chitra Bazaar, outside the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiffs

Vs.

(1) C. G. KIRANI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, at present temporarily residing at Alaka, and (2) THE INDIAN ENGINEERING Co., a firm, carrying on business at Nannabhai Lane, within the Fort of Bombay. Defendants

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greecian, WHEREAS the abovesaid Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovesaid Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs pray for a decree against the defendants for the sum of Rs. 4,178-6-0 mentioned in the plaint with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from the 29th day of July, 1924, till Judgment costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 24th day of November, 1925, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovesaid Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 10th day of June, 1925.

Seal of the
High Court
at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

For Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 11th day of November, 1925.

Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C24440

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT BOMBAY.ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL
JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2663 of 1925.

Bai SHANTAGAVRI, widow and administratrix of Pranavshanker Krishnashanker Dave, of Bombay, Nager Brahmin Inhabitant. Plaintiff.

Versus

JAMSHEDJI S. ADAJANIA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, until recently resided at Frere Road, Fort. Defendant.

The Defendant abovesaid.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovesaid has filed a suit against you to recover Rs. 1,409-12-0, with interest and costs. And the Hearing of the suit is fixed for 1st December, 1925.

Messrs. MANTUBHAI & CO.,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C24434

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. MERWANJI MUNDEGAR AGA has purchased the undermentioned property at an auction sale held on the 28th day of October, 1925, and the 1st day of November, 1925, by Messrs. Bennett and Co., under instructions of Messrs. T. N. Malvi and others, the Mortgagees of the said property and on the account and at the risk of the Mortgagees, Messrs. Wamao Narayan Balaji and others.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of Pension and Tax land, situate at Old Parbhadevi Road or Mahim Agar Street, otherwise known as Dader Kumbharwada in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 714 and 150 square yards respectively which were at the said sale sold as Plots No. IX and XII being two out of the 15 plots into which the whole property of the said Mortgagees was divided with the messuages, tenements, and Chawl standing on the said Plot No. XII and which with the other plots bear Collector's Old No. 214, New No. 3865, Old Survey No. 169, New Survey No. 1/1798 and Cadastral Survey No. 1162 and Municipal G. Ward Nos. 3100(1), 3100 (2), 3101, 3102 (1), 3102(2), 3101 and Mahim Agar Street Nos. 564, 564A, 565, 566 and 566A, Plot No. IX being bounded on the East by the property of Anant Vithoba Koli, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1287, on the South by Plot No. X bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1288, on the West by a New 50 feet public Road and on the North by Plot No. 8 sold at the said sale to Jairam Jagannath Churil Plot No. XII being bounded on the East by the said 50 feet public Road, on the South by Plot No. XIII sold at the said sale to Francis S. Mehta, on the West by Plot No. XIV sold to the said Francis S. Mehta and partly by Plot No. XV sold to Ravji Daya and on the North by Plot No. XI sold to Ravji Daya

Dated this 12th day of November, 1925.

MALVI, MODY RANCHODAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C24415

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT BOMBAY.ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL
JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 712 of 1923.

AHMEDDEHAI KARIM THANA-WALLA and HUSSEIN ABDUL KARIM MAHOMED, formerly carrying on business in the name of H. A. Mahomed and now in the name of H. Mahomed and Company at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiffs.

Vs.

ISMAIL JUSUB, of Bombay, Mahomedan, carrying on business in the name of the Bombay Watch and Clock Merchant at Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay. Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 20th day of March, 1923, it was ordered that the defendant do pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 12,225 for debt by monthly instalments of Rs. 500 each.

AND WHEREAS by a warrant of attachment of movable property, dated the 17th day of July, 1925, certain movable property consisting of 12 wooden glass show cases, containing nickel and gilded silver pocket watches, time-pieces, gilded rolled gold lockets, bangles, brooks, chains, scarf pins, samples of spectacles, watch springs, 12 American and Japanese clocks, 100 dozens sewing machine oil bottles, glass spectacles, 5 wooden chairs, 4 writing tables, 3 broken gramophones, glass snow cupboards, etc., etc., was attached.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the Warrant of sale of movable property, dated the 2nd day of October, 1925, sell by Public Auction in the shop of the abovesaid defendant at Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY the 23rd day of November, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) the aforesaid movable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of previous and this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of October, 1925.

H. MACNAGHTEN,

Sheriff of Bombay.

MR. G. B. PANDYA,

Plaintiffs' Attorney.

C24433

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT BOMBAY.ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL
JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1569 of 1925.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 4th day of June, 1925.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r. 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO. LTD., a Joint Stock Company with limited liability registered under the Indian Companies Act 1882 having its registered office in Bombay now in voluntary liquidation by its liquidators (1) S. B. BILLIMORIA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Cuffe Parade, Colaba, outside the Fort of Bombay, (2) N. M. RAJJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Napean Sea Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and (3) M. A. DAVAR, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Chitra Bazaar outside the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiffs.

Versus

NANSEY DOONGERSEY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay. Defendant.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greecian, WHEREAS the abovesaid Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovesaid Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs pray judgment against the defendant for the sum of Rs. 10,602-12-0 mentioned in the plaint with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 29th day of July, 1924, till Judgment costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 24th day of November, 1925, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovesaid Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 9th day of June, 1925.

Seal of the
High Court
at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

For Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 10th day of November, 1925.

Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C2441

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL
COMMISSIONER OF COORG BANGALORESECOND APPEAL NO. 2 OF 1924.
K. S. GANAPATI Appellant.

Vs.

(1) SHIVACHAR GANGAMMA alias SANNAMMA, (2) HAJI ISMAIL SHA MAHAMED SAIT, (3) IBRAHIM alias RADE SABI Respondents.

WHEREAS the appellant in the above appeal preferred to this Court against the decree of the District Judge of Coorg in Civil Appeal No. 2 of 1923, has applied that the following persons, namely:—

1. HAJI NUR MAHAMED SAIT, son, minor, by proposed guardian Dada Moosa Sait.
2. MARIMBAL daughter,
3. FATMABI daughter,
4. HAJINABI widow,
5. DADA MOOSA SAIT, partner,
6. KHAN MAHOMED IBRAHIM SAIT, partner,

who are the legal representatives of the deceased, 2nd respondent, be brought on record, and that Dada Moosa Sait, the 3rd legal representative abovesaid, be declared guardian ad litem of HAJI NUR MAHAMED, the 1st legal representative abovesaid, and that the appeal be proceeded with.

THIS IS TO GIVE YOU NOTICE that the said applications will be heard on Saturday, the 19th day of December, 1925, when you may show cause why they should not be granted.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court this 9th day of November, 1925.

By Order,

A. M. PERIS,

Registrar.

1. HAJIANI FATMABI, wife of Tahir Mahomed Ummer Sula, Rasulpura Road, Kutiyana, Junaghad State, Kathiawad.
2. HAJINABI, wife of HAJI Ismail Shah Mahomed Dosna, Rasulpura, New Masjid, Kutiyana, Junaghad State, Kathiawad.
2. MARIMBAL, wife of Ali Mahomed HAJI Ahmed Bocha, Kutiyana Junaghad State, Kathiawad.

C24436

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT AN-
NOUNCEMENTS, Legal
and Public Notifications
are published in these
columns at the follow-
ing rates:—

per column inch

per insertion.

1st Insertion .. Rs. 7-8-0

2nd Insertion .. Rs. 5-8-0

3rd Insertion .. Rs. 4-8-0

4th and Subsequent

Insertions .. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED CHIEF OFFICER.

THE MUNICIPALITY INVITE APPLI-
CATIONS for the permanent appoint-
ment of CHIEF OFFICER.

The applicants must possess good physique, ability and common sense, capable of administering and managing a large staff and all Departments of the Municipality. Those with Municipal experience and well acquainted with Local Self-Government management will be preferred. The selected candidate will be required to furnish a Medical Certificate of sound health and constitution prior to his engagement and will be appointed in the first instance on 12 months' probation, after which if confirmed in the appointment he will be required to execute an agreement for a further period of four years, which will be renewed after every fifth year. He will be required to subscribe to the Municipal Provident Fund, and will be entitled to Pension and leave, according to Municipal Rules.

The salary of the post is Rs. 1,100 per month rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,400 per month, plus Rs. 150 as a Motor Car Allowance per month.

The salary will commence from the date of joining the appointment in Karachi.

Canvassing or recommendation letters to the President or Councillors will make the Candidate liable to disqualification for selection.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience together with copies of testimonials should reach Undersigned not later than Wednesday, the 16th December, 1925.

(Sd.) JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA,

President,

Karachi Municipality.

Municipal Office.

Karachi, 6th November, 1925.

C24439

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS, 1926.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that at a MEETING to be held shortly, the Syndicate will proceed to make the appointments of Examiners at all University Examinations to be held during the first half of the calendar year 1926 other than the School Leaving Examination when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Registrar not later than TUESDAY, the 1st December, 1925.

2. Forms of application and full details regarding the appointments may be obtained on application to the Registrar.

3. CANVASSING, DIRECT OR INDIRECT, WILL DISQUALIFY AN APPLICANT FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINER.

By Order,

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,

University Registrar.

Bombay, 5th November, 1925.

C24395

COORG FOREST DEPARTMENT, SOUTH
DIVISION.

TIMBER SALE NOTICE.

Mercara, the 7th November, 1925.

IT IS NOTIFIED that about 15,000 c. ft. of Teak, 1400 c. ft. of Bil, 1600 c. ft. of Honne, 1500 c. ft. of Matti and 1400 c. ft. of Nandi, lying in the Coorg Timber Depot at Hunsur will be sold by Public Auction in convenient lots of about 500 c. ft. at Hunsur on 3-12-1925, commencing at 10 a.m. All the timber is open to inspection. For further particulars apply to the DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, SOUTH COORG, MERCARA.

C24437

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND
CEMENT

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Ex BOMBAY STOCKS.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND

INDUSTRIAL Co., Ltd.

G. MACDONALD & CO.

Agents:

LAXMI BUILDING,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 25th November, 1925, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

- I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1925.
- II. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
- III. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 16th, to 30th November, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

RAGHAVJEE MAGANLAL & CO.,

Agents.

Bombay, 11th November, 1925.

C24435

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
AND REDUCED.

LOST OR MISLaid.

CERTIFIC

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES

CLASSIFIED SHORT ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.
Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

ASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ANTED.—MOTOR DRIVER. Apply stating salary, etc. to Box No. 1075, Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R2143

ANTED.—LECTURER IN PHYSICS for temporary post. Salary Rs. 100. Able permanently. Apply immediately to PRINCIPAL, Baroda College, Baroda. A2443

ANTED.—Experienced M. B. B. S. passed Doctor for suburban Charity Dispensary for whole time services, according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 923. 24438

ANTED.—Two AGRICULTURIST EXPERT for an Independent State, with two annas. Ticket to the MANAGER, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, H. 12152

ANTED.—AGENTS. Salary Rs. 50 Terms one anna. UNIVERSAL TRADING CO., Naiwara, Delhi. R2115

QUIRE SERVICES of a Clerk, well versed in Fire and Marine Insurance with thorough knowledge of keeping accounts, etc. State salary and with copies of testimonials to Box 1074, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A24423

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR willing to offer tuitions to High School Students in Sanskrit, especially. Write KARNIK, Khar, Bandra. R2142

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Big SHOPS in Rawal Buildings, Lamington Road, opposite N. Powell and Co. R2027

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, above Bhagratil Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Relo, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed. M

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT EXAMINATIONS.—TUITION given to candidates for these examinations, by British Experts at moderate cost. Pass guaranteed. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." M R24391

PROFESSION.

CATARACTS.—No matter who has failed I shall cure you without knife. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Street, CALCUTTA. R2130

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY—FOR SALE.—One storeyed airy BUNGALOW Scheme I, four minutes' walk. East of V. P. Station with garden and perennial springwater well. Apply S. BHASKERJI, c/o Dr. Gore, Gamdevi, Bombay. 2119

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

CANADA BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes on responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—A large number of EMPTY STEEL DRUMS of 40 to 44 gallons capacity with bungs. Fresh stock. For further particulars please apply to Box No. 1081, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." N R2151

HOTELS.

MADHAVASHRAM

Phone 4484.

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : BOMBAY

CALCUTTA HOTEL

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6. Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-3 per diem.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

General Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents.

27/29, Hammam Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 25152.

By the order of the Mortgagee, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. at the premises of John Minnet's Workshop, Mazagao Dock Road, Machinery comprising of tables, cutting, planing, shaping, drilling, boring machines, portable engine and boiler, screw-making machines, power belt and steam hammer etc. Further details from Auctioneers.

Property is open to view.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Coy., Solicitors, Messrs. BENNETT and Coy., will on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at "Rati Lodge" Winter Road, Malabar Hill, the household furniture, rich cut glassware, etc., lying in the bungalow, comprising very valuable carved blackwood furniture with gold brocade lining English Louis XIV furniture with velvet lining, a large English clock by "McCabe" strikes quarter, half and three-quarter and chimes under glass case, one sweet-toned rosewood grand piano by "Knack" a first rate full-sized slate Billiard table by "John Roberts" with balls, cues, lamps etc., complete, very valuable old China vases and curiosities, old English pictures and engravings, one "Godrej" iron safe with stand, one set of Encyclopaedia Britannica, gun, sexual book cases, almyrah, single and double bedsteads, teapots, rich English velvet, Persian and Indian carpets, also English leather furniture such as sofas, chairs, coaches, etc., etc.

One 10/12 H. P. 4-seater—4 cylinder "Citroen" touring car in good order.
One 12/15 H. P. 5-seater—4 cylinder "Citroen" Landulette motor car in very good order.
One 30/40 H. P. 2-seater—"Hudson" 4 cylinder—motor car with Dicky Seat at the back.

One 15/20 H. P. "Sidley Deasy" Landulette with silent Knight engine in good condition.

Catalogues are published and the property on view from the 16th instant.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CINEMA OWNERS

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF CINEMA FILMS.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parakh Street, near West End Cinema, near Charni Road Junction, in the godown of Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas by order of the concerned:—

A large lot of Cinema Films, such as "Modern Musketeers", "Mohicans of Paris", "Mystery of Mount Flowers", "Jerusalem Delivered", "Italian Soldier", "Torpedoing of Oceania", "Daughter of Storm", "Race for Death", "Ten Years After", "Doctor's Wife", "Gentlemen of the Jury", etc., etc.

Full particulars of films are published in the printed catalogues which can be had at the Auctioneers' Rooms.

BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE

COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 122

Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 22736.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable immovable property, situate at Arthur Road and Clerke Road, together with the six Chawls, several Buffalo Stables and other buildings standing on a portion thereof and also of the Fazendari right, title and interest in the several very valuable properties also situate at Arthur Road and Clerke Road.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, under instructions of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Salemahomed Elias, the Receiver appointed by Consent Order, dated the 9th day of March, 1925, made in High Court Suit No. 3622 of 1924, (Majid Abdul Razak and another vs. Abdul Hamid Suleman Abdul Wahed and others) and pursuant to the power of sale given to the said Receiver by another Consent Order dated 16th day of April, 1925, made in the said suit, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 20th day of November, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned properties on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land or ground together with six chawls, stables and other buildings standing on a portion thereof and also the Fazendari right to recover Rs. 4,687-10 annually as ground rent from different holders of adjoining pieces of land as per list below, situate at Arthur Road and Clerke Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 17,786 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 91, 92, 238-242, New Nos. A/13597, 13763, Old Survey Nos. 375, 376, New Survey No. 1/3421, Cadastral Survey No. 2000 of the Byculla Division, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward Nos. 7369-7373, Street Nos. 1A, 1B, 1C, 20-22 and Ward Nos. 7314 to 7319 (1) Street Nos. 181, 183, 185, 187, 189 and 1, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Church of Titulus St. Ignatius, on the East by the properties of the Municipality, Lakshmidas Gokuldas Dossa and Bai Monzibai and Bai Kesarbai, daughters of Gokulji Bhakteswarji Marji, Sonabai by Clerke Road, and on the West by the properties of Vajji Lakshmanji Nappoo, Bhagwandas Narottundas, Ismailji Karimbhai and Rahimulla Khanisai and others.

List of the adjoining pieces of land in respect of which Fazendari rent is payable to the estate of Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed.

Cadastral Nos. and annual rents are as under:—
No. 2001, Rs. 245-10-0; No. 2002, Rs. 187-6-0; No. 2003, Rs. 280-0-0; No. 2004, Rs. 367-8-0; No. 2005, Rs. 211-4-0; No. 2006, Rs. 248-8-0; No. 2007, Rs. 169-15-0; No. 2008, Rs. 318-8-0; No. 2009, Rs. 239-0-0; No. 2010, Rs. 161-0-0; No. 2011, Rs. 196-11-0; No. 2012, Rs. 291-0-0; No. 2016, Rs. 910-4-0; No. 2017, Rs. 277-8-0; No. 2018, Rs. 73-8-0; No. 1972, Rs. 147-3-0; No. 1973, Rs. 123-2-0; No. 1989, Rs. 133-5-0; No. 1990, Rs. 107-5-0. Total Rs. 4,687-10-0.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at their office at No. 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

The said premises are open for inspection. The properties may be sold by private offer before the date of auction and the offers may be received at the office of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., or by the undersigned.

SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS AND JEWELLERY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dingshaw & Co., Attorneys for Mr. N. W. Pradhan, the guardian of the property of Bai Munni, daughter of Mistri Hanumanji Niroo, a minor and pursuant to the order made by the High Court of Bombay in the matter of the Guardian and Wards Act of 1890 and in the matter of the said Bai Munni, daughter of Mistri Hanumanji Niroo, minor, and dated the 13th day of October, 1925, sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 21st day of November, 1925, at 3 p.m. at their Sale's Rooms a large lot of ornaments comprising:—Gold bangles, bangles, armlets, bracelets, neck chains, collars and watch chains, moft chains and rings in great variety, pearl collars, pearl bangles, earrings, diamond and ruby rings, and diamond buttons.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and articles taken delivery of within two days of the sale.

Ornaments will be on view three days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

The foibles and fascinations of men and women in love turned inside out by the greatest woman psychologist in the world—

SEL

ELINOR GLYN'S

"How to Educate A Wife"

with MARIE PREVOST MONTE BLUE

PATHE GAZETTE.
PATHE PICTORIAL.

TIME:—6, 8 & 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

FROM TO-DAY! FROM TO-DAY!! The Gorgeous-Splendour Film DREAM'S DAMSEL

OR
"Queen of Women's Land"
PRODUCED BY KRISHNA FILMS CO.
To be Screened

KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road.
Usual Time and Moderate Rates

If you seek Market FOR YOUR GOODS IN THE PROVINCE OF Behar and Orissa ADVERTISE IN SEARCHLIGHT

BECAUSE
It is the most influential, popular and largely circulated paper in the Province

AND
It is read by the officials and non-officials, Indians and Europeans, rich and poor alike.

CHARGES VERY MODERATE

Apply to:

The MANAGER,
Searchlight,
PATNA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 12.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68-7.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-32 Rs. 86-4.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95-8.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95-12.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Due 1933, Rs. 99-9.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55, Rs. 99-9.
6½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1923 Rs. 105-5.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1929, Rs. 100-8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1927, Rs. 101-6.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1930, Rs. 103-10.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1931, Rs. 104-4.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932, Rs. 105-2.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108-15.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent. Municipal Due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal Due 1954 Rs. 101-14.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Municipal Due 1925-49, Rs. 100-8.
Tone of market:—Steady.

QUOTATIONS—LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, Nov. 12.
Rs. A. P.

Khadi.		
Textile	Per lb.	1 1 0
Century	"	1 0 0
Jacob	"	1 0 0
E. D. Sassoon	"	1 0 0
Elphinstone	"	1 0 0
Bombay Cotton	"	0 14 6
Jamshed	"	0 14 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 54/40 Ineb.—		
Standard	Per lb.	1 3 0
Century	"	1 3 0
Hindustan	"	1 4 6
Fazal (Mahal)	"	1 4 9
Phanney	"	1 3 0
Pabany (Phoolmala)	"	1 3 0
Manekji (Patangia)	"	1 3 0
Kallanardan	"	1 3 0
Daud Sahib	"	1 3 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5292/5303—		
Rachad Mill	Per lb.	1 4 0
Hindustan	"	1 4 0
David Mill	"	1 3 9
Apollo	per lb.	1 3 9
E. D. Sassoon	"	1 2 6
Long Cloth x Quality:—		
Kohinoor Mill	"	1 3 6
Swan Finlay	"	1 3 6
Gold Mohur	"	1 2 3
Long Cloth Satin Calendar 34-42 Ineb.		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 3 0
Spring (Merchant)	"	1 3 0
Century (Bugle)	"	1 2 6
Apollo (Pyala)	"	1 2 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	"	1 2 6
Sakuntala	"	1 2 0
Sundari Brand	"	1 2 3
Diocetes 7, 8, 9 Yards.		
Spring (balance)	Per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob E. D.	"	1 3 0
Century	"	1 4 6
Diocetes 10 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	"	1 5 0
Century	"	1 5 6
Jacob E. D.	"	1 2 0
1886 Tata	"	3 11 0
Check Grey Drill 1 lb. 5		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	5 8 0
Jamshed	"	5 8 0
Century	"	5 10 0
Pearl Pabany 45	"	5 12 0
Hindustan No. 902	"	5 12 0
Bleached Check:		
Kasturchand Mill	"	6 14 0
Bombay United	"	6 4 0
Black Check:		
586 Sholapur	"	13 12 0
Textile Mill 434	"	5 6 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—		
Hindustan	"	10 2 0
Salita:—		
Century	Per lb.	1 3 6
Textile	"	1 3 6
Spring (Merchant)	"	1 3 6
Striped Sadi Yards 12		
777 Kohinoor Per Piece	"	3 0 0
777 Crescent	"	2 15 0
Dukdi Yards 12-13-14:		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 7 0
Great	"	1 6 0
Phoenix	"	1 6 0
Kohinoor	"	1 6 0
Chadar Kori Calendar:—		
Hindustan	Per Piece	1 3 6
David	"	1 3 0

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 11.
Para Up River Fine, Spot Dec./Jan sell-ers 45/1.
Tone:—Steady.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Nov. buyers 47.
Tone:—Firm on little trade, demand business.
Ribbed Smoked Sheets 47 1/4 buyers.

SAVE YOUR INCOME-TAX
by CONSULTING
PAREKH & Co.
INCORPORATED CERTIFIED
ACCOUNTANTS.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax
and Super-Tax Experts.
P. Baria Building, Peshwa BOMBEY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

12th Nov.

A further sharp advance of 10 to 20 points in the cotton market was reported on the 12th inst. The market improved on the 11th inst. and the improvement was due to unfavourable weather report. The tone of the American market was strong.

Messrs. M. and B. Stein have received the following cable dated 11th inst. from their Liverpool firm:—

"Weekly weather report unfavourable and wet weather retarding harvest. Further damage to unripe crops reported."

Messrs. G. and V. Stein have received the following cable dated 11th inst. from their Liverpool firm:—

"Cotton under steady accumulation. Market looks likely to go higher."

In accordance with a further sharp advance in America the Marwar Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 394 1/2 i.e. Rs. 7 1/2 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening the market was buyers. On the 12th inst. the market was buyers. On the 12th inst. the market was buyers. On the 12th inst. the market was buyers.

At the opening the market was buyers. On the 12th inst. the market was buyers. On the 12th inst. the market was buyers. On the 12th inst. the market was buyers.

On the 12th inst. the market was buyers. On the 12th inst. the market was buyers. On the 12th inst. the market was buyers. On the 12th inst. the market was buyers.

Our market for ready cotton was steady with good demand for nice ready cotton.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—6 P.M.

Bombay, Nov. 12.	
Fully Good Broach April-May	389
Fully Good Broach Dec-Jan.	383
Fully Good Bengal March	319
Fine Omra Dec-Jan.	371
Fine Omra March	369

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 12.	
Fully Good Broach April-May	390
Fully Good Broach Dec-Jan.	389
Fully Good Bengal March	320
Fine Omra Dec-Jan.	370
Fine Omra March	368

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 12.	
Ready	Dec-Jan.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	340
Bengal Fine M.G.	337
Bengal F.G.M.G.	330
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.P.	349
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	339
Punjab-American M.G.	425
Warrior-Hing, Fine M.G.	360
Nagpur Fine M.G.	360
Yodan Fine M.G.	360
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	360
Dharmagiri Fine M.G.	360
Amroli Fine M.G.	360
Khandesh-Fine M.G.	360
Khandesh-Fine F.G.M.G.	319
Broach Fine M.G.	420
Broach Fully Good M.G.	419
Muthia Fine M.G.	389
Muthia F.G.M.G.	362
Dharwar S.G.	380/400
Coimbatore M.G.	380/370
Western M.G.	380
Miraj M.G.	380
Camboia M.G.	420/430

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 12.	
Bales.	Cwts.
Cotton	12498
Wheat	26641
Linseed	3387
Rape, etc.	3
Gingelly-seed	5227
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	21741
Castorseed	6110
Rice	48397
Myraballams	2168
Cottonseed	12576
Mowpaseed	2727
Gram	844
Juar	283
Masur	10
Barley	2667
Bajri	9636
Coal	9636

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.	
In full-pressed Bales Yesterday	This Year
Khandesh	2,911 20,922 2,901
Central India	1,112 12,919 2,43
Barsi and Nagpur	1,59 2,222 3,081
Hyderabad-Gaon	99 401 524
Berar	707 7,209 4,844
Central Provinces	23 2,171 1,809
Total Omras	6,543 48,914 13,422
Omras	400 12,240 1,614
N.W. Provinces	2,188 28,911 5,728
Raintants	593 3,574 169
Sindh-Punjab	1,134 1,981 8,792
Broach	93 1,879 5,384
Coimbatore & Dharwar	5,216 7,727
Coimbatore	1,409 801
Camboia	6,341 3,664
Amroli	1,041 923
Amroli	138 1,005
Amroli	24 21,211 16,061
Amroli	10 2,647
Total	12,498 1,52,407 66,519

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 1st Nov.	
In full-pressed Bales Yesterday	This Year
Europe	82 65,843 26,771
Japan & China	4,472 49,078 1,00,911
Coast Ports	3,744 4,652
Up-country by Rail	1,511 3,390
Aliaat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	13,452 5,274
Total	6,314 1,25,711 1,47,018

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 11.	
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7,000 bales	
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 700 bales	
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 50 bales	
Mid. American Spot:—	
Universal Standard 10.43 good enquiry	
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaris 21.00.	
NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).	
January	19.50
March	19.37
May	19.66

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
January	19.90
March	20.00
May	19.66

NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—Closed.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 11.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, Nov. 12.	
December	10.24 + 21
January	10.28 + 20
February	10.30 + 22
March	10.35 + 20
May	10.38 + 17
July	10.35 + 17
October	10.15 + 12

EGYPTIANS:—

Liverpool, Nov. 12.	
January	17.70 + 15

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, Nov. 12.	
January	10.52 + 13
February	10.51 + 12
March	10.57 + 12
May	10.60 + 13
July	10.51 + 11
October	10.32 + 11

EGYPTIANS

Liverpool, Nov. 12.	
January	18.00 + 15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 11.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.

Liverpool, Nov. 11.	
November	10.28 + 30
December	10.35 + 32
January	10.39 + 31
February	10.39 + 31
March	10.43 + 30
April	10.44 + 29
May	10.47 + 26
June	10.40 + 22
July	10.40 + 22
August	10.34 + 29
September	10.28 + 19
October	10.21 + 18
November	10.17 + 18

Tone: Very steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 11.	
November	18.65 + 05
December	18.15 + 10
January	17.85 + 10
February	17.80 + 10
March	17.75 + 10
April	17.75 + 15
May	17.70 + 14
June	17.75 + 15
July	17.75 + 15

August	17.75 + 15
September	17.75 + 15
October	17.85 + 15
November	18.05 + 10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 11.

Scinde Good	7.65
Scinde Fully Good	8.05
Scinde Fine	8.45
Bengal Good	7.75
Bengal Fully Good	8.15
Bengal Fine	8.55
Omra Good	8.35
Omra Fully Good	8.75
Omra Fine	9.15
Broach Good	8.85
Broach Fully Good	9.25
Broach Fine	9.65

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 11.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 53,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 12,000.
Day's Exports to Continent 19,000.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

New York, Nov. 11.	
January	20.30 + 78
March	20.35 + 70
May	20.08 + 65
July	19.50 + 65
Spot Cotton at New York	21.10 + 60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	closed

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—

New York, Nov. 11.	
January	closed
March	closed
May	closed
July	closed

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 18 5/8

/Domestic 484.37.

Silver Commercial Bars—

Foreign Mined 69 1/8.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Nov. 11.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

New York, Nov. 11.	
January	20.30 + 78
March	20.35 + 70
May	20.08 + 65
July	19.50 + 65

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS

G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

Liverpool, Nov. 11.	
January	10.39 + 31
March	10.45 + 30
May	10.47 + 26
July	10.40 + 23

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 11.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—
Nov/Dec sellers 418 1/4.
Jan/Feb buyers 417 3/8 and sellers 17 1/2.

Shippers were rather dearer. Demand was slow and practically nothing doing. Cottonseed Bombay Nov/Dec paid buyers 47 5/8 and sellers 7 3/4—easier.

Castorseed Bombay Nov/Dec sellers 418 1/2 and buyers 18 1/8.
Firm dearer.

Linseed Bombay Nov/Dec nominal 421.
Rapeseed, Foropore, Usual Bold, per ton 419 3/4 Nov/Dec sellers.

Rapeseed Toria per ton 420 1/4 Nov/Dec sellers.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gazerat, per ton 420.
3/8 Nov/Dec unquoted.

Rapeseed, Brown Gazerat, per ton 419 5/8 Nov/Dec nominal.

Tone of Rapeseed:—Slow, inactive.
Yellow Gazerat 423 1/4 Nov/Dec.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 11.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
N/D. 420 3/8. Done.
A/M. 419 3/8. Sellers.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Decr. 36/10 1/2. Done and Buyers.
Jan/Apr. 36/9. Done and Buyers.

Tone:—
New crop steady; old neglected; harder to buy.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 11.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta
Jan/March sellers 14/6.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta
July/Sept. sellers 14/1.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay
Jan/March sellers 14/8.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi
Jan/March sellers 14/9.

Tone:—
New crop steady; old neglected; harder to buy.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Nov. 11.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 46/1.
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 48/6.
General Tone of Tallow Auction:—Quiet, easier.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Nov. 11.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/6.
Karachi Barley Oct/Nov. nominal 36/1.

SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, NOV. 12.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up	Last	Quotation
Rs.	Divid.	Rs.	a.

Bank of India	50	3	68
Baroda	50	4	73 4
Central Co-operative	25	1 1/2	50 4
Central	25	1 1/2	22 2
Eastern	25	9 p.c.	77
Imperial	500	40	1430
Imperial Contributory	125	10	365
Union	75	3	1

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bombay, Nov. 12.	
Bundi	10 5 p.c. 810
Central India Mining	10 4-8 p.c. 32 4
Indian Cement Co.	350 28 0
Katni Cement Co.	100 30 4
Katni Cement D.	40 97 8
Punjab Cement Co.	10 1 14
Shivrajpur	10 8-0 50 12

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Bombay, Nov. 12.	
Ahmedabad Prantaj	500 10 p.c. 810
Amritsar Patris	100 10 p.c. 142
Central Provinces	100 7 1/2 p.c. 1 8 8
Dhond Baramati	100 6 p.c. 84
Guzarat	100 5 p.c. 78
Hoshapur Daul	100 5 p.c. 80
Larkana	100 5 p.c. 71
Mandla Bion	90 5 p.c. 70
Pachora Jammer	100 5 p.c. 74
Sara Srinagar	100 5 p.c. 70
Sialkot Narwal	100 5 p.c. 92
Sind Light	100 6 p.c. 152
Tapti Valley	500 8 p.c. 6278 + D
Upper Sind Light	100 4 p.c. 69

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay, Nov. 12.	
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	250 52 8
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	250 205
Scindia Steam	30 6 12

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Bombay, Nov. 12.	
Ahmedabad Electricity	100 5 p.c. 80 8
Andhra Valley Co.	1,000 485
Andhra Valley P.	1,000 760
Bombay Tramways O.	50 7 p.c. 59
Bombay Tramways P.	50 7 p.c. 59
Tata Hydro-Elec. Co.	1,000 30 832 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000 7 p.c. 890
Karachi Electricity	100 6 74
Surat Electricity	100 57 8
Tata Power O.	1,000 310
Tata Power P.	1,000 480

PRESS COMPANIES.

Bombay, Nov. 12.	
Akbar	500 475
Port	475 200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500 90-35 975
Indian Cotton	125 20 220
Manmad Manufacturing	250 215 x D
New Bhar	500 80 840
New East India	1,000 2500
New Motusil P.	400 40 624
New P. Inc. of Wales	500 61 800
Volkart U. P.	500 40 675

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Bombay, Nov. 12.	
Alcock Ashdown	100 102 8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75 7
B. Burma T. Corpora-	125 7-8 392 8
tion Old.	
B. Burma T. Corpora-	50 5 12 2
tion New.	
Burma Corporation	10 4 12 2
Burma Uganda	80 4 12 40
British Burma Petro-	100 5 9
leum	
Indo-Burma Petroleum	10

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The P and O s.s. Razmak with the English mails of October 29, ex Narkunda, due at 5 a.m.

Public lecture on "The Coming Man" by Swami Sharvananda at Youth Lodge premises, "Servants of India Society's" Home, Sandhurst Road, 6.30 p.m.

University Senate Meeting, Sir C. J. Hall, 5.45 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 14.

The s.s. Razmak with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, Nov. 15.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.L.C., to speak on "University Reforms", Sir C. H. Setalvad presiding, Arya Bhawan, Sandhurst Road, 6 p.m.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Nov. 13 (Fri)	6h. 44m.	6h. 2m.
Nov. 14 (Sat.)	6h. 45m.	6h. 2m.
Nov. 15 (Sun.)	6h. 45m.	6h. 1m.
Nov. 16 (Mon.)	6h. 46m.	6h. 1m.
Nov. 17 (Tue.)	6h. 46m.	6h. 1m.
Nov. 18 (Wed.)	6h. 47m.	6h. 1m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.—The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

BHILSHWAR DISTRICT C. C.—Only those members shall have the right to take part in the coming elections, who have been enrolled members of the above Ward upto the 15th of November 1925.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Subscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per s.s. "Tottori Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9.40 a.m. on Saturday, the 14th inst.

BOMBAY COUNCIL OF SOCIAL WORKERS.—A meeting of the Bombay Council of Social Workers will be held at the Office of the Social Service League, Girgaum, to-morrow (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

TELEGRAPH R. C. SOCIAL.—The annual cricket social gathering of the Government Telegraph Recreation Club will be held on Sunday (15th inst.) on the Improvement Trust ground plot No. 2 (opposite the Queen's Statue) from 4 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.—The Bombay Government Gazette of Thursday announces that the Courts and Offices on the Original Side, "High Court," will be closed on account of the Christmas Holidays from Monday, the 21st December 1925 to Sunday, the 3rd January 1926, both days inclusive.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.—Owing to unavoidable circumstances, ordinary telegrams for Assam, Bengal, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces and the Punjab are subject to considerable detention. Every effort is being made to minimise the delay.

LECTURE ON UNIVERSITY REFORMS.—Mr. M. R. Jayakar's lecture on "The University Reforms" will be held at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood premises, Sandhurst Road, (instead of at the Marwadi Vidya-laya Hall as previously announced) on Sunday, the 15th inst. at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

LECTURE ON "THE COMING MAN."—Under the auspices of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, Swami Sharvananda of the Ramakrishna Mission will deliver a public lecture on "The Coming Man" at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, today (Friday) at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.).

A CONFERENCE MEETING.—Under the auspices of the Balendu Karvalaya, meeting will be held in the Abdullah Bldg. No. 1, at Parel Tram Terminus, on Sunday, (the 15th inst.) at 9 a.m. to express the deep condolence at the death of the late Prof. Govind Gopal Tripathi of the Elphinstone College. Members and admirers of the Professor are invited to attend the meeting.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.—The formal opening ceremony of the School of Indian Music will be performed by Pandit Vishnu

Digambar Paluskar at the Prarthana Samaj Hall at 6 p.m. today.

TULSI PIPE LINE ROAD SCHEME.—The Bombay Municipality have abandoned their Tulsi Pipe Line Road Scheme. Government have withdrawn from the acquisition of all the plots of land specified in Government notification dated the 27th September 1923.

A SANITATION ROUND.—Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a Sanitation Round has been arranged in C and D Wards of the city on Sunday (the 15th inst.) at 8.30 a.m. (S. T.). The party will start from the League's Head Office, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum. Those interested in the sanitation of the city are requested to attend.

RECEPTION AT GHATKOPAR.—A reception in honour of Mr. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah for his election as the President of the Ghatkoper-Kiroli Municipality will be given to-morrow (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) on behalf of the Ghatkoper Village Congress Committee, Ghatkoper Praja Mandal, Ghatkoper Young Men's Association and by his friends and admirers at the bungalow of Shet Hirachand Vanechand Desai at Agra Road, Ghatkoper. Shet Hirachand Vanechand Desai will preside.

STRAMER MOVEMENTS.—The Outward P. and O. mail steamer "Rampura" with the mails from London of the 5th inst. arrived at Port Said at 7.30 a.m. on the 11th inst. and left there at 1 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from Bombay of 7th inst. arrived at Aden at 11.0 a.m. on the 11th inst. and left there at 2.30 p.m. the same day.

The Clan Line s.s. "Macindoe" arrived at Suez in the evening of the 10th inst.

G. I. P. RLY. STAFF COUNCIL.—As a result of the endeavours put forth by the G. I. P. Rly. Workmen's Union it is stated, only about 160 tickets that were forced into the hands of the men by the Railway officials to vote for the Staff Council were returned by the men under compulsion while the remaining 3,800 and more men have remained true to the Workmen's Union it is hoped that the Agent will now be in a position to revise his decision. On the other hand the men at Parel where the power of Union issue does not exist were compelled to vote by forced tickets and unfortunately in the absence proper guidance the men have as they now seem to understand betrayed their conscience.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

In the share market jites with an easier market for raw material found more buyers and a good turnover resulted at moderate advances over yesterday's rates. Towards the close however a slight reaction was discernable. In tea there was perhaps a little more enquiry. Patrakas and Ellenburys moved up 100 to 110 points respectively. Rubbers were firm, Klungs being marked up to Rs. 15. Coals showed no change. Miscellaneous were without any outstanding feature. Cottons with an easier market for raw material showed a little more animation and prices were notably higher all round. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent bonds 1933 99/11, 5 per cent loan 1945-55 99/14, 6 per cent bonds 1930 103/15.

Cottons:—Bengal Luxmi Cotton 107, Ke. soram 3/14.

Jutes:—Albion 460/8, Alliance 530, Anglo-India 400, Auckland 231/8, Cheviot 234/8, Clive 38/14, Debonaire 295, Fort William 331, Goreport 728, Hooghly pref 15/12, Howrah 35/14, Hukunchand pref 76/8, Kanchattly 563, Kanknaprafi 469, Felvin 748, Kinnison 1015/8, Lansdowne 282, National 28/11, Naitahi 464/8, New Central 523/8, Northbrook 36, Nuddia 55/8, Orient 628, Presidency 27/6, Standard 418/8, Union 628.

Coals:—Peach Valley 17/8, Raneengunge 26, U. P. Electric Supply 110, Britannia Engineering 6, Thornycroft annas 15.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation ord 4/6, Burma Finance and Mining 5/6, Calcutta Tramways 15/2, Taghur Paper 3/8, Mathurapore Zemindary 1/4.

Ten Companies:—Betjan 35/8, Bishnauth 33/2, Bormahjan 11/4, Central Cachar 85, East India 24, Ellenbarrie 400, Hattikhuri 27, Jujihari 19, Patrakola 750.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and five thirtieths pence and demand bills were one shilling six and three sixtieths pence.—A. P.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)

Ismail Building, Komby Road, Bombay.

January.

12th November 1925.

Market.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference.
NEW YORK	20.30	20.10	Not received.	
LIVERPOOL	10.39	10.54	10.42	+ .03
Bewri Rs. 389.0.0.		Khandi Rs. 388.0.0.		

HIGH COURT.

RULE AGAINST MULLAJI.

CASE ADJOURNED.

(Before Sir Lalubhai Shah.)

Esmatljee Abdulali Petitioner.

vs.

Mullaji Saheb, Syed Sarfuddin, the Head Priest of the Borahs Respondent.

In this matter the Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. D. B. Binning appeared for the Mullaji Saheb to show cause against the 'rule nisi' which was issued against him as to his detaining the three minor Borah girls, Amina and others, and as why they should not be restored to the possession of their father; the petitioner.

At the outset Sir Chimanlal Setalvad for the petitioner applied for an adjournment of the rule on the ground that the other side had furnished them with four affidavits in reply only on Wednesday at about 12.15 p.m. and so they were not able to put in affidavits in rejoinder.

The Advocate-General opposed the application on the ground that the other side should have been ready with their affidavits and that as the matter was of a quasi-criminal nature, it should not be kept hanging over his client, and should be disposed of speedily.

His Lordship adjourned the rule till Monday next and ordered the petitioner to file his affidavits in rejoinder by 12 noon on Saturday and also gave him permission to file more than one affidavit in rejoinder if he was so advised.

The Advocate-General then applied for permission to be allowed to publish in the newspapers his affidavits in reply on the ground that the petitioner had published in all the daily papers almost verbatim copies of the petition and that it had done him considerable harm, and that unless his Lordship granted the permission applied for he would not be able to publish them as owing to the matter being adjourned the affidavits were not read. In the alternative he asked for an order stating that the affidavits in reply might be taken as read as such an order might enable him to have his affidavits published.

His Lordship refused to accede to the Advocate-General's application remarking that if his client felt aggrieved by the petition being published before the rule was finally heard, he was entitled to so advised to pursue his proper remedy. The Advocate-General further informed the Court that only the minor Mariam was produced in Court and that the other two minors were never in the custody of the Mullaji Saheb, but that for the last two years they have been at Gadhadaga in Jangadhi State in Kathiawar and that they were still there.

Messrs. Dahbhokar and Jeshitaram acted for the petitioner.

Messrs. Little and Co. acted for the Mullaji Saheb.

APPELLATE SIDE.

TRANSFER APPLICATION.

REFUSED BY THE HIGH COURT.

"ALLEGATIONS EXAGGERATED AND EVEN DISTORTED."

Vinayak Laxman Bhaye v. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Thana Town. (Before Justices Fawcett and Madgooker.) This was an application to transfer the case from the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Thana Town to some other Court.

The facts material to the case are given in their Lordships' judgment:—

"This is an application for transfer by the petitioner Vinayak Laxman Bhaye. It appears that Bhaye and Pitwardhan had pecuniary dealings of a large amount which resulted in disputes. It is not necessary to touch the merits of these disputes; but on the 9th of February the petitioner lodged a complaint to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Thana Town, against Pitwardhan which was dismissed and Pitwardhan discharged on the 21st March. On the 1st of May the trying Magistrate lodged a complaint under section 211 I.P.C. against the present petitioner before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kalyan, which is now under trial and of which the petitioner seeks a transfer. The grounds in the application for transfer are voluminous. With the exception of the last ground they formed the subject of an application for transfer to the District Magistrate of Thana, who has dealt with them in detail. The learned Counsel for the petitioner has not thrown any special light upon them nor is it, in our opinion, necessary to deal serially with each of those grounds.

EXAGGERATED FEELING.

Shortly, however, it appears that Bhaye and Pitwardhan were engaged in a quarrel during these criminal proceedings their feelings are exaggerated. The proceedings in the Court had been lively and the task of the learned Magistrate had not been facilitated either by the parties or, if the Magistrate's report is accurate, by the pleaders. Each action of his, when he was trying to curb one side or the other, has been misconstrued. For instance, on Pitwardhan's lack of self-control or courtesy, the Magistrate in the present application is charged

with bias in his favour, merely because in the petitioner's opinion he did not punish Pitwardhan with sufficient severity beyond, for instance, on one occasion ordering him to leave the Court. Speaking for myself, I should have thought that in the case of a Lieutenant, an order of the Magistrate to leave the Court should be sufficiently severe to satisfy even the opposite party. By parity of reasoning, the Magistrate's bias in favour of the petitioner would be even greater; since he took no notice of the insulting remarks of the petitioner's solicitor. An allegation is made as to the incorrectness of the record. It is argued that this inaccuracy was deliberate. It was open, however, to the petitioner to apply immediately for copies, and as on his own showing he has shown notes of the evidence, there should have been an immediate application by his legal adviser pointing out the inaccuracies and inviting the Magistrate to correct them. Admittedly this has not been done, and it is impossible for us at this stage and on the present materials to consider the charge except to hold that it is not shown that the record is inaccurate.

ALLEGED FALSE ILLNESS.

Again, it appears that a medical certificate was sent by the petitioner and he absented himself and went to Bombay. During his absence Pitwardhan made a definite written statement to the Magistrate to the effect that the alleged illness was false, and that the accused's absence was deliberate and obtained from the Magistrate a notice to the petitioner to show cause under section 52 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Whether Pitwardhan's information was accurate or not and whether he did or did not himself entirely fail to prove to the Magistrate's bias. The only point to which, perhaps exception could be taken is that he gave this notice to Pitwardhan's own hands. He might well have done so in order to facilitate the early service of the notice and the expeditious disposal of the case.

On the whole, we are clearly of opinion that the allegations are exaggerated and even distorted and that no reason is made out against the learned Magistrate's complete absence of bias. The case has already dragged on for six months and it is desirable that it should be decided without any further delay. We see no reason to interfere and dismiss the application."

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. K. V. Joshi appeared for the petitioner.

The Advocate-General with the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

FALSE CHARGES OF ASSAULT.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Girgaon Police Court, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala disposed of the case in which Sergeant Gardner charged Abdul Sahajuddulla a tram-driver and Vasudeo Ajodhyaprasad a Bhaya, with assaulting a public servant, viz. Police Constable No. 1090, in the discharge of his duty, and also voluntarily causing grievous hurt to police constable No. 359.

Prosecuting Inspector Mankar prosecuted, while the first accused was defended by Mr. B. J. Dhondhi, pleader and the second accused by Mr. Pathare, pleader.

The evidence showed that on 24th of July last at 1.30 p.m. the first accused suddenly stopped his tram-car near Golpitha, whereupon police constable No. 1090 questioned him and abused him. The accused, it was alleged, left his car and assaulted the police constable and when another police constable No. 359 came to his colleague's assistance the second accused helped the first accused and as accused with his umbrella police constable No. 359, with the result that the constable's thumb was fractured.

The defence of the first accused was that he suddenly stopped the tram-car to avoid a collision when police constable No. 1090 abused him. When he remonstrated with him, another police constable No. 359 came and both the constables dragged him out of the entrance when his foot got entangled and he received injury. He was removed to J. J. Hospital for treatment.

The second accused stated that seeing the tram-driver assaulted by the police constables he told them to take the driver to the Police Station and consequently he too was arrested. At the police station he was told to give evidence on behalf of the police, but this being refused, he too was charged.

His Worship discharged the accused.

ALLEGED FORGING OF PASSPORTS.

Gangaram Mayadas, a Punjabi shipping and passport agent was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, charged with preparing passports by forging old ones for Nathasing Swansing and his ten companions who were due to sail for South Africa by s.s. "Kurwa" on Wednesday.

Nathasing and ten others arrived in Bombay about a fortnight ago to go to South Africa. They all resided with the accused at Frere Road. The accused promised to get passports ready for them for Rs. 76 each. The passports were duly handed over to Nathasing and his companions. When they were about to board s.s. "Kurwa" their passports on being examined were found to be forged. The police made enquiries and they were told how the passports were obtained. The accused was arrested and was remanded till the 21st inst.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

SECOND L.L.B. RESULTS.

The results of the Second L.L.B. Examination were declared at the Bombay University Hall on Thursday afternoon. Out of the 406 students who appeared for the examination, 187 have been successful.

Class I (in order of Merit):—Chunilal Chakrabarti Shah, Tehtant Rastam Kapla

Class II:—A. B. Atchkar, R. S. Ambedkar, G. P. Andrews, N. M. Atri, V. G. Rao, U. C. Pais, T. K. Bangalore, S. B. Betigeri, A. Y. Bhandarkar, N. S. Bhat, D. T. Chaudhari

Class III:—S. N. Chirmule, L. R. I. Coelho, S. T. Damle, D. N. Dani, K. J. Das

Class IV:—R. C. Desai, B. C. Desai, Char, H. M. Gandhi, L. M. C. Gandhi, S. A. Jhatge, G. A. Godambe, M. V. Gopal Rao

Class V:—P. R. Honnali, M. K. Ichhapuria, E. L. Ja

Class VI:—B. V. Joshi, V. G. Jankhandi, A. V. Jogekar, B. G. Joshi, D. V. Joshi, G. V. Joshi, S. K. Joshi, V. D. V. R. Kalpat, I. S. Kottamur, C. R. Kothari, G. T. Koulgi

Class VII:—R. M. Kulkarni, D. L. Lamy, K. S. Maimun

Class VIII:—P. T. Majumdar, N. V. Mangalorekar

Class IX:—D. P. Mehta, Indrajit L. Mehta, O. I. Me

Class X:—D. G. Mahisakar, J. V. Modi, S. S. More

Class XI:—R. K. I. Mudhar, K. D. Mulla, N. R. Mulla

Class XII:—M. R. Mysore, P. R. Oka, G. S. Pandya, A. K. Parab, K. S. Patil, V. H. Patwardhan, S. S. Perumbar, S. R. Rama Rao, J. R. Ran

Class XIII:—G. T. Randive, C. N. Sanklecha, N. V. Saraf, G. S. Savant, G. S. S. Savar, B. I. Setnal, J. I. Shah, P. H. Shah, F. I. Shah

Class XIV:—T. L. Shriv, P. J. Shriv, A. Syad, B. R. T. M. bakshi, V. R. S. R. Tanjore, V. D. Tendulkar

Class XV:—M. T. Thakar, G. S. Thonse, V. R. Tilgar

Class XVI:—C. B. Trikannad, P. V. Tripathyaya, K. C. Vaidya and M. D. Yajnik.

Class XVII:—V. B. Badve, N. B. Baliga, S. N. Bhandari, R. G. Bapat, A. V. Barve, V. C. Bhagwat, K. U. Bhatt, G. N. Chakranaray

Class XVIII:—R. Chakravarti, V. B. Chahal, S. I. Chaudhari, S. V. Chaudhari, D. K. Desai

Class XIX:—P. P. Desai, S. V. Desai, B. R. Deshmukh

Class XX:—G. L. Deshpande, K. G. Deshpande, R. V. Deshpande, Raghunath Vaman Dighe, C. D'Souza, L. P. Gadgil, K. V. Gunde, V. C. Garwad, M. V. Gole, D. A. Gopal, B. S. Har

Class XXI:—R. V. Harshie, V. R. Hoptel, K. I. Jale, G. R. Jhalagirdar, J. J. Jaswala, J. J. Javakar, D. B. Javakar, B. J. Jogekar

Class XXII:—A. G. Joshi, V. G. Joshi, D. K. Kanga, K. I. Karai, C. S. Katkol, V. D. Khadilkar, M. I. Kooka, V. B. Kotnis, B. R. Krishnagiri, A. G. Kulkarni, G. R. Kulkarni, G. V. Kulkarni

Class XXIII:—V. D. Kulkarni, B. P. Kunte, B. L. Lale, M. B. Mahajan, S. J. Mahimura, J. O. Mehta

Class XXIV:—K. Menon, G. M. Mirji, M. P. Nadgode

Class XXV:—D. Nanavati, V. Narayana Iyer, A. F. Nissar, L. D. Patil, D. M. Paranjipe, D. M. Paranjipe, A. G. Patel, C. V. Patel, H. C. Patel, P. R. Patel, R. M. Patel, T. G. Patel

Class XXVI:—B. G. Patharkar, M. H. Patil, P. Y. Patil

Class XXVII:—A. D. Patwardhan, S. G. Petha, N. C. Pledar

Class XXVIII:—S. S. Pradhan, V. K. Pratap, Y. S. Raju

Class XXIX:—S. K. Raju, B. G. Rajwade, K. S. Saitwadekar, A. S. Salagame, K. R. Sant

Class XXX:—V. Santeachahali, D. V. Sathe, A. R. Sava

Class XXXI:—F. N. Shah, G. U. Shah, M. K. Sha

Class XXXII:—N. C. Shah, C. M. Shahni, R. Sheshadri, I. S. Shrivade, N. V. Shrivade, M. A. R. Siddiqui

Class XXXIII:—G. S. Sindhar, H. V. K. C. Suryanarayan, Chetty, R. M. Tarnaster, N. K. Thakur, P. K. Thite and R. J. Vaidya.

ALLEGED IMPERSONATION.

Hasanali Akbarali a Mahomedan, posing as a Head Constable of C.I.D. and asked the Bombay City Police to arrest Mohme Yassai, Mohmed Ismail on a charge of forgery, cheating and theft at 4.30 p.m. on 31st October last at Ballard Pier. On making enquiries the police found that Hasanali Akbarali had not in his possession any authority to arrest Mohmed Yassai nor could he prove his connection with the Bannu Police.

The accused was placed before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar and was charged with false impersonation. The accused was remanded till the 23rd inst. as the Bombay City Police had not received any reply to their wire to the Bannu Police.

A CHINAMAN ACQUITTED.

At the Maragao Police Court, Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Sixth Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Chin Yong Ah Ya, a Chinaman, was prosecuted by Inspector Marehand of the Excise Department for being in illicit possession of opium.

Mr. N. T. Jangalwala and Mr. S. E. John, pleaders, defended the accused.

The evidence showed that on the 7th October the accused's house at Lamington Road was raided and in the course of a search nine pounds of opium was found under the staircase.

The accused's defence was that he knew nothing about the opium and the place in question was accessible to all the tenants of the building, besides servants and hawkers, etc.

His Worship following the ruling in 23 Criminal Law Journal which laid down that if the place in which an article was found was in possession of many persons with equal rights it cannot be said to be in possession of one of them. He, therefore, discharged the accused and ordered the opium to be confiscated.

(Continued from column 6.)

bales Indian wool raw David Sassoon and Co. Ltd.; 5 bales cy cotton twist Bapubhai Ambalal.

IMPORTS.

November 12.

S. S. Alavi from Massawa Port Sudan. Agents Turner Morrison and Co.—200 bags mensor dall; 7 cases specie.

From Port Sudan:—8 empty pots.

From Rabegh:—28 cases specie; 1 cover specie; 3 bundles specie.

From Aden:—50 bundles alkali; 15 bags gun myrrh; 12 cases personal household effect; 4 bundles personal household effect.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 12.

Sylvan Arrow, Sandberg, Karachi. Wartenfels, Pilson, Hamburg. Chakla, Woolatt, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

November 13.

Elverie, Brook, Calcutta. Vasa, Fitzherbert, Basrah. Dalgomeo, Diamond, Madras. Merkara, Harvey, London. Madura, Cave, Karachi.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

THURSDAY, November 12.

ALEXANDRIA DO

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are requested to mention this paper when applying to advertisements.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1925.

LET IT STOP.

The mill strike in Bombay has now lasted more than ten weeks and all those who apprehended serious danger to the peace or the health of the city, must acknowledge that in this strike the workers have given a splendid account of themselves. The issue, to which, however, we would invite public attention is, that during the continuance of this strike the workers in the textile industry have lost wages, which would amount by any calculation to well over one crore of rupees. Whether you call this a punishment to the workmen, or a stroke of their misfortune, every right-minded citizen of Bombay will now feel that this is quite enough. For the loss of this one crore of rupees what has been the gain? It is possible that the agents of mills and their leaders will be able to show that they have also lost something. The real loss, however, has fallen on the investing public and the expected gain on the offtake of cloth from heavy accumulations has not, as far as one can judge from trade figures which are being supplied, come quite up to expectation. It is possible that there has been a slight relief in the matter of financing but this is an evil from which the industry suffers, because the credit machinery of Bombay is so far defective. It is a perpetual evil, from which the mills have suffered during bad times and good and to make the workers scapegoats for this single object would be most unfair. The more serious portent, however, is in the news that on Calcutta side large orders have been booked by Japan in cloth which was hitherto supplied either by Indian mills or Lancashire, and Lancashire at all events has been very seriously hit by Italy which has taken away the cream of the business emanating from Bombay that would have otherwise gone to Manchester. Thus a displacement of an established permanent trade into foreign hands cannot be regarded as a definite gain to the textile industry of the country generally. During the same period cotton has come down considerably and there is a further tendency for prices to decline. In this purely adventitious gain Providence has given a suitable ground for honourable compromise between the millowners and the men. The 11½ per cent. gain on wages alone is, therefore, more than covered by the fall of cotton prices and the time has come for the public to express their views of the acute differences between Labour and Capital in the textile industry. The expression of these views by Government as representing the public would have been correct if the Government were composed of representative men. As it is, we are not surprised that the efforts of the Government have come to nothing.

On the side of Labour the position is that, according to reports, a very large number, estimated by many people at over fifty thousand, have left the city. These men have gone to their villages where there will be happy reassembling of families and where in congenial and healthy surroundings, they will not find the problem of daily food very difficult. Well-informed persons in Bombay to-day feel that if the strike was called off to-morrow, it would not be possible to fill up the mills completely for another month on account of this large exodus. The view, which is taken in several quarters, therefore, of the dearth of resources of the strikers is faulty. To treat the average mill-worker as an economic man, who is capable of finely balancing his own economic advantage in a fluid condition of society is stupid. From his point of view, if the strike was a protest against driving him into a lower standard of life, that protest has been thoroughly effective and the way in which the strike has been conducted merits public approbation. The position which must now be examined from the point of view of the industry and the community and we feel that, whatever the conflict of views on the occasion of the strike in connection with wage reductions, to-day

the situation would have been much sounder for the industry if the proposal for short time instead of reduced wages had been accepted. Short time involved the actual reduction of 16 per cent. as against 11½ per cent. and was acceptable to a considerable section of the labour force. The point, therefore, which we wish to urge, is whether the millowners may not abandon their strict demand for wage reductions in view of the fall of cotton and compromise on the basis of short time. A situation has arisen in which a continuance of the strike besides being disastrous to the industry penalises men whose resources do not permit of an unconscionable burden.

Considering the position of the industry as such, there is now no doubt that it is passing through a very bad crisis which threatens to be protracted. In this crisis the efforts, which the millowners have made hitherto, have depended on the advocacy of Mr. N. N. Wadia, who is pleading their cause with Lancashire on the imperial preference basis and of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, who has cried himself hoarse in the Assembly. But we fear both these estimable gentlemen will come back empty-handed, and if their efforts will at all prove fruitful after some time, the immediate fruit may be only the removal of the excise duty. Is this enough for the industry? Everywhere the well-wisher of industry has recognised that the rise of exchange has penalised Indian products and has subsidised foreign competition. All the burdens through local and imperial taxes, which have been put on the textile industry during the period of the war, have continued, though the purchasing power of the people, which was high at one time, has declined. The savings of the people, which have gone into the textile industry, to the tune of many crores, are, therefore, threatened and a prolonged period of loss will effectively wipe out the existing investments, while deterring further expansion. In this condition protection in the shape of countervailing duties and in other ways has been sought and, we believe, must be given, but in order to ascertain exactly what it shall be, some kind of enquiry has been urged. The millowners have hitherto stood out against this enquiry, because it was feared that the Government intended to mix up the issue of the excise duty with the investigation which was to be held. The recent definite announcement by Sir Charles Innes to the effect that the excise duty could not be an issue before this enquiry, disposes of the main ground on which we have hitherto supported the millowners against the imposition of an unwarranted enquiry, which would merely mean delay and confusion of ideas. Now that that issue is made clear, we would urge that those who want specific assistance from the nation even in the direction, not of protection, but of fair conditions, must prove their case and the tribunal which will hear this case, must be competent and well-informed, for on their recommendation the legislature of the country can take account of the millowners do not like the Tariff Board, whose assistance their representative once demanded in the Assembly, then it is for them to suggest at whose hands and by which method they desire such an inquiry to be conducted. This invitation was given to the millowners by the Viceroy in reply to their deputation. It is, therefore, to be regretted that a narrow view, which some people in Bombay are taking of the proposed investigation is preventing the right thing being done by the nation in order to preserve and protect the premier industry of the country. This prejudice, which is being entertained in Bombay, is entirely due to the fact that, in many quarters, including this journal, it was suggested that the management of several concerns was tax and inefficient. But an enquiry into an industry is not necessarily an enquiry into the management. In fact, except in so far as the cost of management forms a part of the total cost of the product, management cannot be brought in at all. We doubt if the Government in the course of their enquiry will allow any irrelevant issues to be brought either by the commissioners or by the witnesses. Hence we urge that the time has come also for a compromise to be made on the question of this enquiry, through which alone, it is obvious, further assistance can be secured for the textile industry. We urge this in the interests of the industry and of the prosperity of the Presidency. But the main ground why we do so is that all those who claim to have the leadership of Labour and

who certainly provide the intellectual basis for the Labour movement in India, have urged that reduction of wages ought not to be arbitrary, but ought to be based on some definite data bearing on the vicissitudes of the industry. The acceptance of an enquiry will bring the time and manner of compromise nearer and the end of a ghastly situation in which the greatest suffering is inflicted on those who have neither the voice to protest nor the resources to hold on. In their suffering lies the perpetual reduction of the standard of living of that class of workmen in India, which by its association with the biggest industry ought to have at all events a decent standard of life. If this class of workmen is, therefore, driven down through a combination of circumstances, which it is unable to resist, and in such a manner that it serves no great purpose, either industrial or national, then every right-thinking man, not associated with the textile industry, must feel that his sympathies can no longer be with the "masters". The time has come to review all the facts on both sides and to formulate a definite basis of compromise. We have every confidence that new issues have arisen since the strike, which make honourable compromise possible and the greatest gain to the community from such compromise will be, as indicated in the appeal recently issued by Mr. N. M. Joshi, the securing of the goodwill of the working classes against the hated excise imposition. Meanwhile, the de-stabilisation of the strike remains and the agitators are earning a bad name for the industry. What objection can they have to the suggestion of a round-table conference to discuss the terms of settlement? By trying to score off one workers, they are diverting business broad. The millowners are so arrogantly complacent that, Mr. C. N. Wadia asserts in their organ that the strike ought to be ended by the starvation of the workers. It is an atrocious anticipation, but here we have the temper of the millowners. The more humane amongst them ought rebelliously to think of peace.

THE TELEGRAPH TROUBLE.

We ask for information. Have the employees of the Indian Telegraph Department really launched on passive resistance against the authorities? The question is pertinent in view of inordinate delays in the transmission of messages. We understand that a large proportion of telegrams given to offices are being sent by post because the operators have become unmanageable. The fact that two Indians, Mr. G. P. Roy and Sir B. N. Mitra are in charge seems to have fostered a spirit of gleeful defiance among certain officers who deem Indian control an affront to white-skinned privilege. We want the Government to publish a full statement of the circumstances surrounding the struggle, and the public have a right to know how the authorities are being hampered in their enforcement of the Ryan recommendations. The Ryan Committee proposed a scheme of amalgamation and entrenchment between the Post and Telegraph departments. An attempt has been made to postulate certain subordinate stations without loss of efficiency and the present trouble is due mainly to Anglo-Indian resentment. We do not want to discuss the merits of the dispute. The changes contemplated do not affect the men already in service, because they prescribe the conditions of future recruitment, and suggest certain ways of regularising prospects in accordance with the standards of competition. A week ago the Indian Telegraph Association was pleased to say that its members had not decided on passive resistance, but we fear that nagging and passive resistance are already in progress. The Government are anxious to restore public confidence and they have been publishing stray evidences of the official loyalty of the association. For example, the Government have broadcasted the resolution of the Telegraph Association "on Wednesday to the following effect:—

"This meeting learns with regret of the suspicious enquiries made by the officials regarding the members of the Central Committee justifying the feeling that some action against them individually or collectively is contemplated and prays that His Excellency the Viceroy will not countenance such action which can only aggravate the present position and lead to grave complications." If we confine our faith to resolutions, the telegraphists are plausibly carrying on their work as usual, but in actual experience there are proofs of a progressive strike. In the delivery of messages, there is abnormal inefficiency. To pay twelve annas for a message and to know that it goes by ordinary post, is rather disconcert-

ing. It involves a deception of the public and the Telegraph Department has no right to receive messages under false pretences. We ask the Government to publish a frank and comprehensive communication, and give the country a glimpse of the disorder.

Notes of the Day.

The Plight of the French Citizen.

M. Painlevé, the French Premier who has also become the Minister of Finance, is having an uneasy time of it. He has adopted the heroic attitude of saying that he will not run away and will die on the battlefield, but the struggles of high finance in France have recently been much more severe than those of actual warfare, and the French Premier will doubtless be glad to run into a safe corner, if he does not resign. He knows that the plight of the French tax-payer is most miserable, he knows also that vested interests who rule at present the French Chamber of Deputies and especially the Senate, will not hear of any capital levy. M. Painlevé's proposals have met with the strong disapproval of the Socialists who are in favour of a capital levy. If M. Painlevé allows the influence of the Socialists to prevail and modifies the proposals, he may with their help, carry them through the Chamber but he is certain to be defeated in the Senate which is opposed to capital levy. In that case there will be a deadlock between the Chamber and the Senate as when M. Herriot fell, the sequel of which will be either a dissolution or the resignation of M. Painlevé. Meanwhile one can imagine the disgust of the French tax payer when the following are some of the new proposals under discussion to give French finances some kind of stability. The least likely to be accepted by the nation is of course the suggestion that every citizen above 21 years of age should pay an annual capitation tax of 20 francs. Some of the other proposals are that industrial undertakings and factories should be taxed half their income, that officials drawing more than 50,000 francs a year as salary should be taxed between 3 to 5 per cent. of the same, and that French capital lent abroad must be made to pay a tax of 15 per cent. No wonder journals like "Le Humanité" and "Canard enchaîné" are exasperated with French military adventures in Morocco and Syria.

Shivaji and Responsive Cooperation.

Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Kelkar propose to lecture and to preside in sweet alternation, and we hope to have some stir in the lethargy of our public life. Mr. Jayakar has delivered his first philippic, and now that he is, on his own showing, out for war, people are eagerly following his campaign for the fiery cross of Ministerships. To improve their authority, they have claimed that their policy is glowing with the spirit of Sri Shivaji and Shambhaji. They are names sacred in the annals of liberty, not suitable for ministerial compromise, and we would advise them to confine their speeches to the merits of responsive cooperation, without misquoting the evidence of history. To say the least, when the responsive cooperationists cite the chivalry of Shivaji, they descend to jarring bathos. Mr. Jayakar related the story of the drift towards seedy modernism, and said that they should go "forward" and secure ministerships. If they are dissatisfied with the drift, they have two courses open, either to insist on the original programme of the Swarajists without deviation or to use device as an argument for subordinate operation. Mr. Jayakar shirks that to accept ministerships is to go "forward" and he threatens the straggler, Mr. Nariman, with dire penalties. Mr. Nariman's boldness has compelled the Council Swarajists to publish their esoteric petition, and we welcome the result. We very much doubt if Mr. Jayakar's laboured truism is going to have any response in the country. If as he says his quarrel with Pandit Motilal is over labels and not over facts, it is for these eminent gentlemen to meet and say which name they prefer. The Council-petitioners have, however, gone beyond the contention of nomenclature. They think they want a push towards ministerships, and to judge by the first shots of the fray, they are battling for their aim in the spirit of Shivaji himself. Let them have their heroics without the caricature of heroes.

Examinations by Compartments.

The system of examinations by compartments, intelligently applied, is a sound one and is, therefore, followed by many universities both in the West and in India. Besides reducing the strain of examinations it enables examinees to give special time and attention to their weak subjects. It was for these reasons we had to take strong exception to the Syndicate's action in July last in seriously curtailing the reasonable concessions granted by the Senate in respect of compartmental examinations. But in response to appeals and protests from various quarters the Syndicate gracefully reconsidered its decision and, presumably after weighing all the pros and cons restored almost all the old concessions. We thought that after this considered and revised decision the Syndicate would cease worrying the students. But, we understand, the Syndicate is going to move at to-day's meeting of the Senate that exemptions earned by candidates at any examination will be entirely forfeited unless they are availed of at the next examination or the one following. We trust the Senate will let well alone. If all it is found that too many candidates are

INDIAN SANDHURST COMMITTEE.

(CONTRIBUTED)

(IV.)

The previous articles dealt with the first part of reference (a) i.e. the deficiency in the number of candidates going up for the Sandhurst competitive examination. Now we shall take the second part of reference (a) viz. the deficiency in the quality of candidates. In this connection it must be admitted that much remains to be done to improve the quality of candidates desirous of taking up an army career. First of all may be considered the educational system of India and compare it with the educational system of England. With very few exceptions all educational institutions in India are non-residential schools. However well thought out the curriculum of any such school may be it cannot compare favourably with what is possible in a residential school. It is not possible during class hours to devote adequate attention to the physical and moral culture of boys. All that can be done is to impart a certain amount of book knowledge. It is only when a boy is under the eye of the housemaster for all twenty-four hours that full development of character and body can be expected. Many of the good high schools and colleges in India do afford facilities for outdoor games but the participation in such games affording facilities for physical culture has to be voluntary. The result is that only a very small minority of boys takes advantage of it and the majority remains physically imbecile. As for moral culture the boy has to rely almost entirely on home influence which is not always for the good. Hence it would be more an exception than a rule if a boy turned out from the day school possessed the qualities essential in a good army officer. Then, again, as to the actual book knowledge too the Indian boy has a big handicap. The system of education is so arranged that a boy must pass in all subjects before he is promoted to a higher standard. The result is that a boy takes a much longer time to finish his education. The Schoolmaster has to deal with a huge class with varying intellect. He has to keep back the boy who may be more forward in any subject for the sake of boys who may be dunces so far as that subject is concerned. The result is that no boy can develop to its full extent a subject for

(Continued on page 9.)

tempted to prolong needlessly the completion of their examinations, and if for this or any other satisfactory reason a change is felt to be quite necessary, we would suggest, only as the next best course, that the change be confined to those subjects at an examination which are vitally connected with the other subjects at the same or the next higher examination. In the case of these subjects we think that exemptions earned at any examination may be made available for the next three years instead of the next two examinations. In respect of those subjects that have a purely disciplinary value or of the final examination of a degree course, exemption earned once should be permanent. In any case, however, sufficient notice should in fairness be given as examination of any change that may now be made. Changes enforced at once have almost a retrospective effect.

Punjab Jail Enquiry.

Thanks to the revelations made in "Bande Mataram" defamations and the interest which the ex-Secretary of State took in them, the Punjab Government have just appointed a committee to enquire into the complaints against jail authorities and the conditions prevalent in the Punjab jails. The Committee consists of a Minister and a high court judge with the inevitable civilian as president. If the Government of the Punjab were anxious to see that the Committee inspired confidence among the public, they would have taken care to include representative non-officials in it. The official character of the Committee, however, will induce the suspicion in the mind of the public that the Government are more anxious to secure a favourable verdict for those in charge of the jails than to ascertain the truth about allegations of cruelties and inhumanities made by responsible publicists like Lala Lajpatrai.

Constitution Reform in Baroda.

In commenting upon the sensible advice of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel had been giving in reply to addresses of welcome during his tour in Gujarat, we remarked that the Baroda Praja Mandal suggested in their address that they were approaching the goal of responsible government in Baroda. Mr. M. H. Kantavala, the President of the Baroda Praja Mandal, writes to us to correct our "misimpression" that the Mandal believed it had reached the goal of responsible government. Mr. Kantavala explains that Mr. Patel merely referred to the fact that as President of the Mandal he had no time to attend to its work and that owing to other engagements he was not in touch with it, and consequently he had merely gathered information from the newspapers. Our correspondent assures us that the "Mandal has never put forward this audacious claim" and the reason why it has not done so is interesting. "We know," Mr. Kantavala says, "that while our brethren in British India with all their party organisations of No-changers and Swarajists, Independents and Liberals, Mahomedans and Non-Brahmins have not yet successfully tackled that question there is very little chance for one solitary Mandal." We are sure in spite of its sense of loneliness the Baroda Mandal can under the rule of a sagacious Prince travel faster towards the goal of responsible government, than the crowd of parties in British India under a rule which does not want even to laggen slowly.

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ARMISTICE DAY SENSATION.

SMOKE BOMBS IN DUBLIN.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Despite previous agitation and threats of the extreme Republicans on account of which the civic guards reinforced police, Armistice Day was celebrated in Dublin most tranquilly. The Cross to be erected on the battlefield in France in commemoration of the 16th Irish Division was temporarily placed in St. Stephen's Green and unveiled with a simple and impressive ceremony, including two minutes' silence in the presence of an enormous crowd which cheered and waved the Union Jack after the unveiling, and joined in singing "God save the King" started by ex-service men. Many wreaths were placed on the Cross, and poppies sold readily.

Maud Gonne McBride and other lady Republicans were removed from the crowd by the police for their own protection. They were carrying placards dealing with prisoners in jail.—*Reuter.*

FIGHTS BETWEEN RIVAL SECTIONS.

1 KILLED & 15 INJURED IN MELEE.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

15 persons were injured in a panic caused by the throwing of smoke bombs and fights between rival sections after the Armistice Day celebrations in Dublin. An ex-Corporal, named Oates, succumbed to his injuries. After nightfall, the Republicans demonstrated in the streets and broke the windows of the Masonic Hall, but elaborate police precautions prevented conflicts. Detectives following the procession fired over the heads of the demonstrators for the purpose of clearing the streets.—*Reuter.*

IN PARIS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Paris.—Although today is a public holiday, absence of rejoicing characterises the Armistice celebrations, in consequence of financial crisis. Although streets are decorated with flags and Allied colours, newspapers articles reflect a subdued popular feeling.—*Reuter's Special.*

ARMISTICE NIGHT.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Armistice night was marked by reverence instead of revelry, as heretofore. At the Albert Hall where the Victory Ball was postponed, 10,000 participated in the service of remembrance. 20,000 were unable to get seats and thousands stood outside in the bleak night air. On the other hand, leading hotels and restaurants in the West End gave gala dinners and dances.—*Reuter's Special.*

SOLAR RADIATION STATION.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The prospect of greater accuracy in long-range weather forecasts was indicated in a lecture before the Royal Meteorological Society by Mr. C. G. Abbott, Director of Astrophysical Observatory, Washington. He announced that he was en route for South-west Africa, South-West Algeria and North-east Baluchistan, to explore for a site of another solar radiation station under the Smithsonian Institute. He added that the solar outfit and a competent staff would be despatched to the chosen spot next summer.—*Reuter's Special.*

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

A communique issued from Ganeshkhind says:—The Governor of Bombay attended the two minutes' silence on the Gymkhana Ground and afterwards drove in semi-State to the War Memorial where he placed a wreath.

His Excellency the Governor of Burma, accompanied by his personal staff, arrived at Rangoon on Thursday from Maymyo.

Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Charles Innes and Mr. R. B. Ewbank left Calcutta for Delhi on Wednesday night.

The Commander-in-Chief, Sir W. L. and Lady Keith were to have left yesterday (Thursday) Calcutta for Delhi and Sir Fazl Hussain and Sir George Barrow of the Eastern Command for Bombay and Diaporo respectively.

Mr. H. C. Barnes, Finance Member, Assam, and Mr. Donald, Finance Member, Bengal, are proceeding to Delhi on Saturday.

TOMBS AT MECCA.

IBN SAUD DISPOSED TO REBUILD.

PLIGHT OF JEDDAH.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

It is reported that Sultan Ibn Saud's men destroyed all tombs at Mecca, but spared the mosque enclosing the Kaabah. Sultan Ibn Saud is disposed to re-build if the general Moslem opinion is against the destruction. As regards Medina it is confirmed that the tomb of Hamza, the Prophet's uncle, was destroyed by Ibn Saud's fire, but his followers have hitherto not entered Medina. Both the armies want peace, but Sultan Ibn Saud resolutely refuses to depart from the Hedjaz until the Hashimite family has departed. He is willing to agree to one of the big Sheriffs of the same line, but not to a Hashimite becoming the ruler.

The plight of Jeddah is more precarious with less money and food and it Emir Ali is unable to acquire funds it seems only a question of time before he is obliged to submit.—*Reuter.*

CLAYTON'S MISSION TO IBN SAUD.

IRAQ-NEJD AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Cairo.—In connection with the report that Sir Gilbert Clayton's mission to Sultan Ibn Saud has failed, *Reuter* understands on reliable authority that an agreement has been reached between Sir G. Clayton and Sultan Ibn Saud with regard to the Iraq-Nejd question, but possibly the negotiations have broken down in regard to the Transjordan-Nejd frontiers as Sultan Ibn Saud has hitherto been insisting that Nejd shall be linked up with Syria and Sir G. Clayton declined to discuss such a suggestion. Sir G. Clayton is due at Cairo on 15th November.—*Reuter.*

DOMES OVER TOMBS AND MAUSOLEUMS.

INDIAN MUSLIMS' VIEW.

On Saturday, Pir Ghulam Mujaddid, one of the famous Karachi trial prisoners and the famous Pir of Sind, interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" about the Hedjaz stated that he was in favour of keeping domes over tombs and mausoleums intact. But the Muslims could not save the remaining domes and tombs of Mecca and Medina by abusing and condemning Sultan Ibn Saud, on the other hand such a bad course was likely to provoke and put him to demolish all. In his opinion the policy of the Khilafat Committee and Maulana Shaukat Ali is the only possible solution of the question of Hedjaz and its sacred monuments.

He informed the representative that there is a young Pir in Shikarpur (Sind) His name is also Ghulam Mujaddid. He is an anti-Khilafatist and attended even the Kidwai Conference of Lucknow. "Our names being similar people mistook him for me and consequently I would like you to publish the fact so that the truth may become known to all and misunderstanding be removed."

In the end he expressed his extreme regret at the present dissensions among the Muslims and said that he would like to warn the Ulema of India to study religious books and prepare their brief for argument in favour of the protection of monuments before the World Muslim Conference. The present day condemnations and abuses will not help them there, but will only disgrace Muslim India before the Islamic World.

LAHORE TO FOLLOW HASRAT MOHANJ

LAHORE Nov. 11.

Arrangements are being made in Lahore to convene a conference of Mussalmans on November 21st and 22nd with a view to forming an association similar to that of Anjuman Khudumul Harma recently formed in Lucknow through the efforts of Maulana Hasrat Mohani and others in order to safeguard the interests of Hedjaz and Hedjazis. The Association when formed will be affiliated to the Lucknow Anjuman.

A reception committee has been formed for this purpose and Syed Sadruddin Shah Ghani Tajjiddanashin of Multan has consented to preside over the Conference.—A. P.

SUBMARINE M. ONE LOST.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Submarine M One was lost at Start Point.—*Reuter.*

RISE IN SPAIN.

PRISON FOR MILITARY OFFICERS.

SEQUEL TO ALHUCEMAS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Paris.—The San Sebastian correspondent of "Le Matin" says that notwithstanding the censorship it is learned that General Lopez, Ochoa and Sousa, two commanders of the Covadonga Regiment, Colonels Pardo and Segundo Garcia and other officers whose names are not known have been incarcerated in the military prison at Madrid in connection, it is believed, with the movement to overthrow the Directory, restore constitutional guarantees and summon Parliament. There had been an agitation of the officers in connection with the rewards promised by De Rivera to those participating in the landing at Alhucemas, but the real object of the movement is understood to be revival of the programme of military Juntas in 1917.—*Reuter.*

SITUATION IN CHINA.

CABINET RESIGNATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Shanghai.—It is reported that the Chief of the Executive, Tsuchihaji, is virtually a prisoner in the hands of Feng Yuhsiang who is generally believed to have definitely broken with Chang-Tso-Lin.

Peking.—A number of Cabinet members have resigned. Several officials who are supporters of Chang-Tso-Lin have fled.

The Tariff Conference is meeting tomorrow despite threats of war in neighbourhood of Peking.—*Reuter.*

CAPT. ARTHUR CONVICTED.

13 MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Capt. Arthur has been sentenced to 13 months' imprisonment.—*Reuter.*

DEATH OF A PROMINENT AJMER CITIZEN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, Nov. 11.

The citizens of Ajmer assembled in the Trevor Town Hall on the 10th inst. and held a public meeting under the presidency of Raj Sahab Pandit Mitthanlal to express their deep sorrow and sympathy at the death of Munshi Debidayal Bhargava, Honorary Magistrate, a prominent citizen of Ajmer, and sent their heartfelt condolence to his eldest son, Mr. Mahad-oprasad, Session Judge, Gwalior State and other brothers and family members. The deceased was a President of the Ramayan Mandal, Ajmer, and founder of the Sita Kanya Pathshala and Gau-shala. All schools were closed today in his honour.

MORE SEARCHES IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

In connection with the discovery of a bomb factory in the District of Alipore on Tuesday the Calcutta C. I. D. conducted five more searches to-day. It is reported that two messes situated in the North-east city and two houses were searched, but nothing incriminating was found. Information has also been received that a house in the south of the city was searched, but no details are available. No arrests have been made to-day.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

Marseilles.—The airmen who are flying to Tehran left Istres for Belgrade, but were overtaken by violent rain and a snow-storm. The leader of the party, M. Dag-raux, returned to Istres, another landed at Straphail and the third at Udine but the whereabouts of the fourth are not known.—*Reuter.*

London.—In Inter-League match at Belfast on Wednesday, the Scottish League beat the Irish League by seven goals to three.—*Reuter's Special.*

London.—Members of the Committee appointed to inquire into the desirability of making changes in the unemployment insurance scheme include Frank Hodges Viscountess Milner and Miss Margaret Bond field.—*Reuter's Special.*

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China announce that Mr. Edward Fairbairn Mackay, late of Butterfield Swire, Shanghai, has been elected Director in succession to late Sir John Jordan.—*Reuter's Special.*

London, Nov. 12.—Sir John and Lady Simon will leave for India on 3rd December to spend Christmas with Lord and Lady Reading at Calcutta and they will return to London at the end of January.—*Reuter.*

USE OF KHADI.

A PIR'S RESOLVE.

NO PRAYERS UNDER FOREIGN CLOTHED PRIEST.

The Honorary Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee sends the following message to the Press:—

Pir Ghulam Mujaddid, one of the Karachi Trial Prisoners while in Bombay laid great stress on the use of Khadi clothes. He said that since he joined the present movement he never offered his prayer under a priest who wore clothing of foreign make (Bedeas). It was only in Bombay that for three days he had to offer his prayers under an Imam wearing a garb of foreign cloths; consequently, he had to re-offer his prayers. He further stated his 930,000 disciples could not venture to come before him in Bidesi cloth. The Pir Sahib is a zealous supporter of the Khilafat, approves of its policy and intends to attend the Cawapore Congress and the Khilafat Conference.

"LIKE A CAGED LION."

MAHATMA'S PREDICAMENT.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 12.

Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari had written to Mahatma Gandhi to send a cable to the League of Nations as President of the Indian National Congress regarding the alleged frightfulness of the French authorities in Syria and Mahatma Gandhi publishes their letter in today's "Young India."

In reply to their letter Mahatma Gandhi has written the following letter:—"What is the use of the Congress President sending a cable to the League of Nations. I feel like a caged lion, only with this difference, that the lion roars and frets and gnashes his teeth and lashes the iron bars furiously in a vain attempt to be free, whereas I recognise my limitations and refuse to foam and fret. If we had any power behind us I would immediately send the cable suggested by you."—A. P.

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

LAHORE Nov. 11.

The Commissioner of Lahore has ordered a summons to be issued against the Lahore Municipality to enable it to explain its position in a case of appeal filed by one Fazal Muhammad, head draftsman of the local municipal committee who was some months back suspended and dismissed from his post. In this appeal the appellant prays that enquiry should be made into his case and he should be reinstated in his former post. In giving various reasons for his dismissal he states that he was dismissed because he threatened to disclose some cases of alleged embezzlement of public funds by the Municipal Committee.—A. P.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ASSN.

GOVERNMENT ASSURANCE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

The Government of India in a statement say:—"It is understood that at a meeting of the Indian Telegraph Association of November the 10th the following resolution was adopted:—"This meeting learns with regret of the suspicious enquiries made by the officials regarding the members of the Central Committee justifying the feeling that some action against them individually or collectively is contemplated and prays that His Excellency the Viceroy will not countenance such action which can only aggravate the present position and lead to grave complications. There is no truth in the suggestion that enquiries have been made regarding members of the Central Committee or that any action against them individually or collectively is contemplated."—A. P.

SIGNING OF LOCARNO PACT.

BANQUET AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

December 1st day on which the historic ceremony of signing the Locarno Pact will take place in London will be wound up with a banquet at Buckingham Palace. Covers will be laid for 150 and the guests will include signatories of the Pact and leading personages in the diplomatic world. Celebrated gold plate will be used, and the banquet will be served in the ball-room, the largest apartment in the Palace.—*Reuter's Special.*

"MAINLY SATISFACTORY" REPLY.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Berlin.—The German reply on the Disarmament Question was rushed by telegraph to the German Ambassador in Paris on the latter's intimation that the Allies had announced that allegations were not to be made in the Rhineland regime until a reply had been received. The Ambassador has already informed M. Briand of Germany's reply which a report from Paris describes as "mainly satisfactory."—*Reuter.*

PENDING FAMINE IN ORISSA.

LALA LAJPATRAI TO THE RESCUE.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

Lala Lajpat Rai has issued an appeal for help in connection with the impending famine in Orissa and states that he is deputing one of his trusted lieutenants to the District of Puri both to study the conditions on the spot and to distribute such relief as may be necessary and as he may be able to distribute, and he calls upon the public of the Punjab and the other parts of India to help him with funds. The Hindu Mahasabha, he says, has placed Rs. 5,000 at his disposal to start relief work in Orissa, and, if necessary, he will go there himself. Payments can be made into different branches of the Punjab National Bank to the credit of the Orissa Relief Fund.—A. P.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

TO STAND FOR ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 12.

Under the rules framed under the Reforms Act, a person convicted and sentenced to more than six months could not be elected to the Assembly, but the rule having been changed on recommendations of the Muddiman Committee and the limit having been placed at one year, Lala Lajpat Rai can stand for election.

Raisada Hansraj of Jullundur representing the East Punjab has tendered his resignation to make place for Lajpat Rai. "Bandematram" announces that Lala Lajpatrai will stand for election to the vacant seat.

MR. SUBHAS BOSE.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S CONFIDENCE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation a resolution was adopted reiterating its complete confidence in the ability, integrity and high sense of civic duty of its Chief Executive Officer Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and demanding that either he should be placed on his trial before an ordinary court of law or that he should be released forthwith.—A. P.

BAN ON A KHILAFATIST.

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

The District Magistrate of Lahore has served a notice on Attallah Shah Bokhari, a Khilafatist, prohibiting him from making any public speeches in Lahore for two months.—A. P.

EDITOR FINED RS. 200.

AMRITSAR, Nov. 11.

Mr. Hussein Mir, Editor of "Safat-e-Punch", was tried under Section 153-A (exciting communal hatred), I. P. C., convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default six months' imprisonment.—A. P.

RAID ON PIMPRI RLY. STATION.

POONA, Nov. 12.

Further enquiries in regard to the raid on Pimpri railway station by two military deserters elicit the fact that on the night of the 6th instant two Punjabi Mahomedans belonging to the Royal Sappers and Miners at Kirkee who were in camp at Dhanowri village, deserted taking with them their rifles and a considerable quantity of ammunition. Search parties were at once sent out to arrest the men, but the latter failed to locate them. A constable of the district police seems to have come across the men in the open country around Dhond. On questioning them he was informed that they belonged to the 33rd Punjab and were out with their Sahib on a shooting expedition. They are reported to have given the constable their correct names. The party were next heard of at Pimpri railway station on Monday night where the police had to detain them as they were in the act of boarding the train. They were detained on suspicion at the station, but about 10 p.m. they suddenly opened fire on the station staff who quickly scattered. The men then helped themselves to coaching and goods office cash and despatched. Search parties from Poona and Ahmednagar have been sent out to assist the police in arresting the culprits who, it is stated, are making for Godavari territory.—A. P.

MR. JAYAKAR ON WARPATH.

"GETS HOLD OF WRONG END OF STICK".

MR. NARIMAN INTERVIEWED.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative with reference to attacks made against him by Mr. M. R. Jayakar in Poona, on Wednesday, Mr. K. F. Nariman said:—

It is really gratifying to find our usually mild and docile leader, Mr. Jayakar, exhibiting symptoms of warlike tendencies. The only drawback is that he has got hold of the wrong end of the stick; in the opposition and criticism of the foreign Government and its action he is all correct, gentility and mildness personified; however grave the provocation, however serious the fault, he never condemns the Government Benches without apologising and in the Council Chamber his lashes are always followed or preceded by gentle pats; but for a "supposed" fault of his colleague, he is as violent in his language as unrelenting in his criticism. Let us hope that this newly developed tendency and warlike spirit will continue in the real light against the common enemy—the bureaucratic Government.

The position of Mr. Jayakar could only be compared to that of a General entrusted with an army by the Commander-in-Chief to assail and capture a certain enemy's position. After some attacks, finding the position of the enemy impregnable, he agrees to surrender himself and his army to the enemy, and in spite of a mandate to the contrary from his Commander, he contemplates occupying a seat in the enemy's Council of War to participate in the deliberations to carry on the war against his previous allies. The one soldier that refuses such an ignominious surrender and is determined to stick to his guns to the last, is to be court-martialled for continuing his allegiance to the Commander-in-Chief and not joining the traitors' camp. That, in short, is the position Mr. Jayakar wants to assume. "Mr. Nariman who for his service, 'bravery and loyalty' is to be dealt with by the party at the right time," declared Mr. Jayakar in his first declaration of war against his Party, it is worse than "pot calling kettle black." The arch-rebel to the cause of the party, who whilst still remaining in the party, openly carries on a crusade against the original principles, programme, and pledges of the whole party, in spite of the Resolution of the majority, wants to deal with one, who has, single-handed, faithfully, honourably adhered to his party principles and pledge in spite of almost insurmountable difficulties and distressing circumstances. So long as Mr. Jayakar continues to be a member of the party, in my humble opinion, it is monstrous to carry on a rebellion propaganda against one of its vital policy and principle. I do not think that a mere resignation from the Executive Council gives him the liberty to carry on a warfare against his own party. It is certainly permissible to a member, by arguments, persuasions and other constitutional means in party meetings to attempt to change a party programme by trying to convert other members to his own view, but having failed in that attempt, Pandit Motilal declared in the Gaity Theatre meeting, it was his duty either to submit to the will of the majority, until further opportunities to secure success, or to resign the party altogether and then alone he could be free to carry on a hostile campaign. In these circumstances if any one is to be dealt with under party discipline, it is he and not me, as a matter of fact Pandit Motilal gave the public of Bombay to understand that that was going to be the attitude of Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar—a correct attitude that was much applauded and appreciated by the public. Therefore the news of the "declaration" of war, whilst still continuing their membership, came to the public like a bombshell and the public were shocked at the grave breach of discipline by the leaders themselves. Even if I had been a signatory to the petition I would certainly not have joined the open rebellion after the majority decision of the Executive Council, but would have for the time being submitted to that decision till other constitutional and legitimate methods to change that decision were available. This is quite apart from the merits or demerits of the original question and I sincerely hope that other signatories to that petition will adopt this more honourable and constitutional course.

As regards the theory of "the Gospel of the tea-cup" so much ridiculed without being properly understood, I still maintain that the first seeds of these environments and charms of Council Chambers are sown at these political "traps", wrongly described as "social entertainments" and if one has not sufficient power of resistance, it is safer to avoid these traps rather than meekly walk into these parlours that directly lead to the "citadel" where "Diarchy" reigns supreme.

As threatened in the statement announcing and justifying their resignations from the Swaraj Party Executive, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Mr. N. C. Kelkar launched, here, yesterday, what they call the campaign for Responsive Co-operation, but, which is

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COMPENSATION TO SUFFERERS OF RIOTS.

AN INIQUITOUS TAX.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner asking for permission for students of the National Medical College to attend confinement and other cases in Municipal Hospitals on the same terms as the students of Grant Medical College.

Mr. R. S. Asavale moved that the Commissioner's letter be approved with the recommendation that those patients who objected should be excluded.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Medical Relief Committee for report.

The amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

COLLECTION OF COMPENSATION TAX.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner requesting that he might be authorised to move Government, (1) to transfer the statutory duty of collecting the compensation in respect of riots, etc., to the Collector of Bombay or the Income-tax Collector, and (2) to amend the law so as to allow the imposition of an additional amount not exceeding 10 per cent. as proposed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The Commissioner further wrote:

There is no reason why the Municipality who is more often than not a sufferer by such disturbances should in addition be mulcted in respect of the expenses of collecting the compensation.

The difficulties are far from being imaginary as will be evident when it is stated that in spite of every effort being made to expedite recovery of the amount of Rs. 6,43,398-8-9 awarded as compensation by the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Order, dated 23rd June 1922, in respect of the riots of November 1921, it has up to date been found possible to collect only Rs. 6,31,737-4-0 and Rs. 11,661-4-0 are still outstanding.

The task of collecting such penal taxes is naturally unpopular and if the Corporation can prevail on Government to amend the law as to transfer the duty to one of its own Officers such as the Collector of Bombay or Income Tax Collector, the Municipal executive would naturally feel the change with reluctance, but in any case the change proposed is essential to the proper collection of such penal taxes.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim moved that the Commissioner be authorised to approach Government for amending the law in the terms of his letter.

He said the Commissioner would have done better if he had asked for the total abolition of these clauses as the tax was not only unpopular, but mostly fell on those who were innocent.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya seconded.

Mr. Mahadai Desai said if there was any unpopular law it was this, a innocent people had to suffer for the crimes of a few mischief-makers. The Chief Presidency Magistrate had a very difficult task in sifting the many claims for exemption in the last enquiry, and the next person who suffered was the Municipal Commissioner who had to collect the tax. He would have asked for the total abolition of the tax, if possible. He, however, moved as a rider, the deletion of that demand for an additional 10 per cent.

This was accepted by the mover.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala said the collection of the tax meant great trouble and hardship both to the Municipal authorities and landlords. Whenever there was a riot innocent people were penalised needlessly and he hoped this would be put a stop to.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved that the question be referred to the Election and Procedure Rules Committee for report.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola seconded.

Mr. B. N. Gamdhi moved the addition of the following words to the original proposition: That as the Corporation thinks the imposition of such a tax is iniquitous and unfair to the vast majority of taxpayers, etc.

The Commissioner asked whether if he were killed his wife was to be compensated or not. In such cases a certain amount of compensation had to be paid, otherwise the general revenues of the Presidency would be made liable, i.e. people in Ramnagar, Sholapur and other parts of the Presidency would have to bear the burden. A certain amount of hardship was inevitable, but that could not be helped and some people had to be excluded or exempted. The best way to insure against a riot was to convince people that they would have to pay for it.

Mr. M. A. M. Khan said they should have English law introduced in India in regard to these riots. In England a man who suffered any loss in a riot was entitled to sue the Police for damages, and the Police did make provision for paying compensation. In such a suit, regular evidence was taken, and witnesses examined.

Mr. Fazal withdrew his motion in favour of Mr. Gamdhi's amended proposition and it was passed *in cam*.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-morrow.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS' MISSION.

Mr. C. F. Andrews left for South Africa on Wednesday. He has been deputed by the Imperial Citizenship Association to study the Indian situation in South Africa which has now reached a critical stage. Interviewed Mr. Andrews thus described the object of his present deputation:

"I am going there to help the Indian community as far as I possibly can by living with them in the midst of their present difficulties and helping them with encouragement and sympathy. I hope also to be able to see those Europeans who may appreciate what is felt in India to-day on this question and may carry some weight with South African opinion. My visit will be as far as possible one of personal contact rather than of public speaking. I have been to South Africa twice before and can easily get into touch with those who have been my friends on former occasions. The visit will, therefore, be more of a private and personal character than that of any public campaign. Only this morning, I came back from Mr. Gandhi after receiving his blessings and I know that I have the sympathy not only of all my Indian friends in taking this journey, but among my own countrymen also."

THE DEADLOCK CONTINUES.

WILL MILL-OWNERS MAKE GENEROUS GESTURE?

About 500 more men went to work on Thursday than the previous day, but this did not mean any improvement in the mill strike as the operatives proper are still out and are likely to return to work until the question of the reduction of their wages is settled.

The millowners think that the operatives by going to strike are losing something like rupees one lakh and a half per day of their wages, while the operatives think that by closing down the mills the millowners are losing a tremendous sum of money daily. This deadlock is likely to continue till millowners as employers and masters take a more generous and charitable view.

The labour leaders on Thursday distributed relief to 1,500 operatives and gave tickets to 10 persons to go to their villages. About 70 mills were opened on Thursday and admitted 4,000 men and paid 8 men their wages for September.

DEFICIENT RAIN IN DECCAN.

GRATUITOUS RELIEF IN SATARA.

There was slight rain during week in parts of Sind and Deccan. Rabi crops were suffering for want of moisture in parts of Deccan. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Sind and Deccan. Supply of water for drinking is generally adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:

Percentage below normal:—Sind 25 to 56; Gujarat 30 to 49; Konkan 27 to 48; Deccan 34 to 54; Karnataka 27 to 37.

PERSONS ON RELIEF.

There were 282 persons on gratuitous relief in Man Taluka and Khandala Petha of the Satara District on the last day of the week ending 31st October 1925.

THE PACKED COMMISSION.

"Swarajya" writes—

It is extremely unfortunate that the Swarajya Party Executive could not see its way to give a definite and regarding the boycott of the Currency Commission. The question of giving evidence, states a press message, has been left to individual discretion. We are aware that some estimable gentlemen are anxious to parade their knowledge before the Currency Commission. Their only argument seems to be, that Sir Purushottamas Thakurdas should not find himself handicapped in his task. But what claim has Sir Purushottamas on the country? He has been called upon to resign. It is a voluntary role that he has taken up as India's spokesman on the Commission. From the National point of view it is a pity that Sir Purushottamas has decided to accept his nomination to the Commission. But it will be doubly so if public men, even Swarajists, choose to tender evidence before this unwanted Commission. It is generally agreed that little good can be expected of this packed Commission and that at best India can only expect the consolation of a dissenting minute from Sir Purushottamas. There is a complete and almost surprising unanimity on that point. Under the circumstances, it is difficult to see what advantage can be gained by tendering evidence which is practically accepting the Commission. The findings of the Commission are bound to be against us. More often than not a Royal Commission is only another name for Blackmail. We have seen it only too clearly in the case of the Lee Commission. Both prudence and patriotism demand that we should repudiate the Commission and refuse to be bullied by Sir Basil's threats. We are sorry that the Swarajya Party Executive has not given a mandate to the country, but we hope the members of the party will have the good sense to abstain from tendering evidence or doing anything which would amount to a recognition of the Commission.

EAST AND WEST.

THE RIFF.

THE RED & ANTI-RED PERILS.

BY ARTHUR FIELD.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The situation is far from as gloomy as the weak-hearted among Abdul Kerim's friends have been recently calling it. It is only a few days ago that I heard a member of the newly-formed 'Riff Committee' say that Abdul Kerim 'ought to make any terms that he can'.

In contrast with this craven betrayal of a people fighting through to 'death or liberty' comes the statement of Mr. Cunningham-Graham, a lover and partisan of both France and Spain. He says that the African military ambitions of those countries are doomed to failure. They are done.

And so the pendulum swings. A defeat or a retreat, and our timorous 'friends' fly a reduced programme of what are ridiculously called 'terms.' What are practically 'terms of defeat' and not 'terms of peace,' are put forward in such a way that the public concludes (unjustifiably) I admit that they emanate from Emir Mahomed ben Abdul Kerim. Instead of which they are the warring and changing proposals for a basis of negotiation, put forward by pro-Riffians in London.

BIG HEART VERSUS EAT HEAD.

Now, it is to be presumed, these proposals will stiffen a bit; for it is declared that Abdul Kerim is quite comfortable in his Jarguist headquarters, which were ready nine months ago. Not one hundred men all told opposed the landing at Cebradilla. The turning away of the landing parties at the east of Alhucemas bay was the work of seven gunners. If this is deemed too incredible and too mortifying to the Franco-Spanish Armada, we can turn to the bombardment of Tetuan. This town is being 'bombarded' in a most irritating manner by just four Riff gunners. These gunners sit, it is said, in recesses of the rocks, and cannot be struck from the air by direct aerial bombing. A fleet of airplanes goes over them and drops bombs more or less near the emplacements, with no results until—latest report—A gas bomb was seen to explode near the niche of one of the gunners, which put him out of action. These chivalrous 'white men against Islam,' as King Alfonso and his various Ministers call this inept, corrupt and degrading conflict, are again apparently resorting to the gassing methods which previously brought on them, (for some unexplained reason) the censure of the French.

A WORD FROM THE FRONT.

If the Royal Spanish military and air forces suppress the four gunners of Islam, the war will, even then, be far from over. A message, that is a word from a messenger coming from the Riff leader, and of probable date of Oct. 4, said that the Riff were quite confident of success. It deprecated our trusting to messages from Paris and Madrid, sources which were, it added, absolutely necessary to keep up the confidence of the French and Spanish public.

BACK AGAIN.

The Riff are back on the Bibans massif, and the French are having to 'encircle and disperse' them all over again. This is about the twentieth time the 'War has been won' and the Riff definitely defeated. Then it recommences. We may only hope that this indefinite condition may give way at the earliest date to negotiation and a peace that shall realise Riff independence. Then there will be rejoicing in the heart of that over-ruled 'adviser of Abdul Kerim' who was blown from the mouth of a Cannon. He now turns out to be alive and well, but that sort of excitement must eventually have a bad effect.

RIFF DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

The demonstration at Essex Hall on the 20th inst. will move for the 'Independence' and not 'the autonomy' of the Riff. Commander Karamally will preside and Sir Charles Hobhouse speak.

ANTI-RED PERJURY.

A young man was recently charged with carrying firearms without a license. His explanation was very dramatic but not at all too heavily painted. He failed with the credulous and half-blinded anti-Reds. He said that, while mixing with Glasgow Communists in an intimate meeting at their offices, he seized these fire arms without being observed. Why? In order to show them to anti-Reds and convince them that he was the boy to track the assassins to their lair. What a proof! Yet that is the kind of thing for which 'intelligent' females of the bourgeoisie release their unaccustomed largesse. The Police, sad to say, exposed the fact that his dates and

places failed to 'line up' that he was in fact a liar and fraud.

And yet, said they, this liar and fraud had afforded certain valuable evidence to the authorities!

And my readers will remember that a short time back some Glasgow Communists were sent to prison for an alleged conspiracy in which illegal possession of fire-arms played a lurid part!

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN FACTORY.

It is not often I believe, that your readers get in contact with the views and expressions of the organ of the Irish Republics, 'An Phoblacht' (the Republic). Here is a passage from its very useful and well-compiled columns on foreign affairs. It deals with the way 'communists plot in Mexico' was directly manufactured by one so-called 'Dr.' Jacob Nazovitsky, American official Secret Service Agent. This 'Dr.' was also, it is said, a Scotland Yard detective. He worked for the British Government in 1920 in Dublin under the name of Anderson. Here is the story—which can be described either as toothsome or lathsome according to the way you are built. Here is the report from 'An Phoblacht':—

A FAMOUS COMMUNIST PLOT.

The American State Department is busy investigating the amazing details of an alleged Communist plot, that strained the relations between the U. S. and Mexico and helped up American recognition of the Obregon Government for two and a half years. The Americans involved include Charles E. Hughes, then Secretary of State; Col. Arthur Woods, Assistant Secretary for war and navy by marriage to J. Pierpont Morgan, and Henry W. Marsh, of Warwick Castle, England. The investigation is founded on the confession extracted by Hearst from Dr. Jacob Nazovitsky. 'In New York' Marsh and Woods arranged that he should go to Mexico and discover evidence of a great Communist plot there. It is obvious that both Marsh and Woods intended that the evidence should be manufactured, and that they knew they had the right man for the purpose.

FINDING THE EVIDENCE.

The 'Dr.' knew that the men he was dealing with represented high politics and high finance anxious to involve Mexico in such difficulties as would lead to U. S. intervention, and the grabbing of the Mexican oil fields, and he proceeded to earn the Dols. 25,000 offered him for the proofs of the Communist plot. He went to Lynn Gale, who had fled from U. S. to dodge the draft and through him got in touch with some obscure Labour people. Both men then prepared a report to be sent to Zinoviev, Chairman of the Executive Bureau of the Third International, telling of the wonderful progress of Communism in Mexico, and of its intention to rule Latin America and start revolution in the U. S. S. It was expected that Zinoviev would provide funds to carry on the work, but the 'Dr.' double-crossed Gale in this as it was part of the evidence he wanted for his masters. It was signed by some of the Labour group, and as it was written in English they knew nothing except what the plotters told them of the contents. This document, with dozens of others, was duly submitted to the American State Department, but was not quite strong enough and the pair then went to Pachuka, where a Convention of the Mexican Labour Party was sitting, and tried to put through a resolution providing for the adherence of Mexican Labour to the Third International. The resolution was hoisted down, and the 'Dr.' feeling that he was beginning to be suspected, prepared to quit first faking another report which he got his group to sign, and also addressed to the Russian leader. These were only the first of an amazing series of forgeries that kept Mexico in turmoil for more than two years. Gale was innocent of the real character of Nazovitsky, but when he was deported and arrested as a draft dodger, he secured his pardon for giving information."

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Nov. 12.

The Arabian Sea storm is still moving in northwesterly direction with centre now near latitude fourteen degrees north, longitude sixty-nine degrees east. It appears to have weakened considerably since yesterday. Heavy rainfall is again reported from South Madras.

A storm is reported to be moving westward towards Tenasserim from Cochin China. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Mysore, South Madras and local in the Central Provinces, Konkan, the north Madras coast. Few falls occurred in Orissa.

Chief amounts are:—Akola one inch; Ahmednagar one and a half; Parbhani Chitaldurg, Mercara three; Mysore four; Mangalore one and a half; Cochin Cuddalore Kodakanal one; Nellore six.

Forecast:—Increase in the Konkan.—A. P.

C. P. NOTES.

SCOUTCRAFT EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 10.

The C. P. and Berar Scoutcraft Exhibition was held in the Morris College, Nagpur on last Saturday. His Excellency the Governor was given a hearty reception by a message broadcasted into the Hall by wireless equipment. His Excellency thanked in return through the broadcasting apparatus. There were different kind of exhibits such as wood work, signalling equipment, etc.

An infant welfare centre has been started here where new births are reported and the babies are given suitable bath and the mother is instructed how to take care of her child. Mr. Girdharilal, a merchant of Irawati has placed his two-storied building free of rent for two years to be used as an infant welfare centre.

MODEL VILLAGE.

An Agricultural and Industrial Show will be held at held at Seoni from the 26th to 30th January, 1926. This will comprise of Agricultural, Industrial and Horticultural exhibitions, Agricultural demonstrations, Cattle show, Plough matches, Chhakra and bicycle races, Inter-school tournament, tennis tournament, hockey match and sports, lectures on public health, veterinary and co-operative subjects, district agricultural meeting, etc.

The Annual Report of the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co. shows that the Directors have sanctioned a scheme for the construction of a Model Village at Indora, Nagpur, for the housing of the Mill Employees. About 100 acres of land have been acquired and it is intended to build thereon dwelling houses, and welfare work buildings, the latter comprising two schools, a hospital, maternity hospital, gymnasium, temple and a bazar. When complete the scheme will require several years for its completion.

"PARSI STATUE."

PROPOSED CHANGE OF SITE

The Bombay Municipal Corporation will consider shortly the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"I have the honour to forward herewith plan of the Junction of Bellasis Road, Clare Road, Ripon Road and Nagpada Road showing thereon, a centre, the location of the Statue of Curshedji Manekji Curshedji Shroff known as the Parsi Statue, Byculla. This statue was erected in the year 1868 and the site was specially selected at that time as a considerable part of the land in the vicinity once belonged to the late Mr. C. M. Curshedji Shroff. The statue as located is now an obstruction to traffic and a source of danger at this very busy junction, besides being in a position where the public cannot see the statue on the pedestal. In order to preserve this landmark several sites around the present location were considered and inspected, but none was found suitable. The statue is designed for a central or open position, and the site to which I propose it should be shifted, is situated at the top of the southern approach to Byculla Bridge near the new of the western retaining wall. Mr. C. M. Curshedji, descendant of the original of the statue, has approved of the proposal as also has the Commissioner of Police whom I have consulted. I request the sanction of the Corporation to the removal and re-erection of the statue on the site indicated on the plan P. S. 27th May 1925 at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,500. Provision will be made for the cost as soon as possible."

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

An article in the "Labour Gazette" for October, dealing with the Industrial disputes in the Presidency, says that "there were seven industrial disputes in progress during September 1925, six of which occurred in cotton mills. The remaining one was a general strike affecting 73 cotton mills, two silk mills and two dye works in Bombay City. The number of workpeople involved in all these seven disputes was 146,425 and the number of working days lost was 1,551,927."

The Cosmopolitan Club in connection with the Calcutta Y.W.C.A. has a membership of about 30. The members include Christians, Parsees, Hindus and 'Mohammedans'. The activities include lectures, debates and excursions to places of interest.

A new Y.W.C.A. Club known as the Girls' Jubilee Club has recently been formed at Kandy (Ceylon). It has already 30 members and has planned a very varied programme of work. This is one of a number

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

AN APOSTLE OF RACIALISM.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN CONGRESS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 12.

The Nationalist-cum-Labour Government seems to have adopted a very strong and decisive attitude on the Asiatic question and their leaders are preaching the gospel of enmity towards Indians at every place they get the opportunity to speak. Mr. Tielman Roos, the Minister of Justice (?) has hurled unjust attacks on Indians and excited the people of Natal to such a pitch as to make racialism rampant. During his Natal tour, he has made a number of speeches turning the supporters of the Indian or Native cause "congregates" and "traitors." I quote below the important parts of his speeches on the Asiatic question:—

"I admit at once that Dr. Malan's Bill is not the last word, but it is a great step forward, and I expect the support of every Natal member of Parliament; even without their support the Bill will be put through."

Then there was the commercial danger to be dealt with, namely, the Asiatic question. It was the duty of every South African to become a property owner in South Africa. That meant that in due course the White man ruled the country."

"The solicitors who allowed their Indian clerks to dictate notes to European girls were race-traitors and traitors to their country."

"People who taught the Native that he was on an equal footing with the White man were rendering a disservice to this country."

Moreover, the press and the people are discussing the Asiatic problem and a number of conferences of several parties in S. Africa have adopted resolutions to support the Asiatic Bill, in some way, or the other. That much is certain that the Union Government is determined to make South Africa a White Man's Country and get rid of the Indians by hook or crook. The Colour Bar Bill which was thrown out last session, will certainly become law next session with the mischievous and outrageous Asiatic Bill.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN CONGRESS.

Meanwhile, the Indians of South Africa are carrying on a vigorous propaganda against the Bill. The Natal Indian Congress is holding mass meetings throughout Natal to protest against the obnoxious measure which deals a blow to the very existence of Indians in the Union and is advising the people to show a United front to the Government. The Transvaal British Indian Association is busy collecting funds for the purpose and is sending a deputation to India. Lastly the South African Indian Congress will hold its fourth session on 10th November at Cape Town to voice the feelings of Indians towards the Asiatic Bill and decide about the deputations to India and England.

But everything will fail if India, the Motherland, does not rise to the occasion. It is a happy sign that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has launched a campaign on behalf of her compatriots of South Africa. It is up to the people of India to show their nationhood and adopt a 'tit for tat' policy against the Union Government; otherwise, Indians here will certainly be starved out of South Africa.

her of Girls' Jubilee Club which have been for this year and which take their name from the fact that they have been formed during the Jubilee Year of the Y.W.C.A.

In response to a call from the President, Bombay Presidency Revenue Subordinates' Association, the Poona District Revenue Subordinates' Association at its general meeting held on 8th inst. have resolved to hold the Annual Conference of revenue subordinates in Bombay Presidency at Poona in Xmas holidays. Dates will be notified afterwards.

A crowded meeting was held on Thursday at Calcutta to celebrate the 75th birthday of Sir Surendranath Banerjee when eloquent tributes were paid to the great leader, the father of Indian nationalism and the maker of modern India.—A. P.

Patna, Nov. 12.—A gang commonly known as Teghra gang comprising 20 members resident in district of Purnea is declared by the Behar and Orissa Government to be a criminal tribe on account of its being addicted to systematic commission of non-bailable offences.—A. P.

The postponed meetings of the Chamber of Princes will be held at Delhi from 25th to 30th January 1926.—A. P.



Stop that backache!

Does your back ache without ceasing? Are you tortured with sharp rheumatic twinges that keep your nerves on the rack? Do you feel old, worn out and discouraged; dull, depressed and irritable? Then you should suspect your kidneys!

The kidneys are the blood-filters. If they act imperfectly, your blood is being poisoned and your entire system is absorbing the poisons. It is time to stop and think—time to take precaution against such danger.

Neglect too frequently leads to rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, stone in the kidneys or bladder, and to dropsy or incurable complaints. Don't delay! Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at once; they are solely for strengthening weak kidneys, and they will not fail.

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INDIAN SANDHURST COMMITTEE.

(Continued from page 6.)

which he shows a special aptitude. It is a wonder that India turns out so many brilliant men. It is not an account of the education imparted but it is in spite of it. Now let us examine what happens in England. A boy goes to a day school when he is five or six. He is sent to a preparatory residential school as soon as he is eight or nine. He at once begins to learn self-reliance and *esprit-de-corps* as instilled into him. At the age of twelve he joins a public school for a four year course. The course is so arranged that a boy can either join a college, or a technical school or the army school. His promotion in the public school is by subjects so that he is promoted to a higher form in any subject in which he shows special aptitude. For example, he may be in the third form in English and in the fourth form in history and only in the second form in Mathematics if he is weak in the last-named subject. The result is that boys in any particular form in any particular subject are almost of the same calibre and the teacher has not to keep back intelligent boys for the sake of the dullards. Sometimes a boy may, for some reason or other, fall behind his comrades in a subject. In that case he is sent back to the lower form for a time. Thus the education of the boys is pushed forward on the lines of least resistance and it is possible for the boy as well as his parent to judge what the boy is cut out for. And he chooses his higher studies accordingly. The examiners too try and find out what a boy knows and not what a boy does not know as is the case in India.

Reforms Suggested.

Thus it will be seen that the fault is inherent in the whole educational system of India and it requires remodelling from top to bottom but this would take years to accomplish if it is accomplished at all. We must, for the present, consider steps which may be within the bounds of practical politics. It would be possible and quite feasible to establish at least one preparatory residential school in each province on the lines of the English Preparatory Schools.

The boys passing out from these schools should go to a Preparatory Military College. One such preparatory college exists at Dehra Dun. It tries to combine the functions both of a preparatory school and a Preparatory College. It is too much in one corner of India to be popular with the distant provinces. The age for admission to it at present is 11 or 12 years. It is too soon for a boy of the outlying provinces to go so far away from his home at that tender age for a six years' course. If the preparatory schools advocated in this article come into being the Dehra Dun course can be reduced by three years and then the School will be more popular with parents. If it is desired to keep the full six years' course there would be no objection to doing so; the Punjab and the United Provinces boys can do the full course there where as the boys from the Preparatory Schools of other provinces may straight away be admitted to the fourth year class. This much for the establishment of new schools for the betterment of the whole educational system but to touch the whole of India something must be done to amend the curricula of the existing day schools and colleges to make them fall in line with the requirements of a military training. For this purpose may be suggested physical training being made a compulsory subject as soon as a boy enters the high school, marks being allotted to the annual examination for this purpose.

A four years' physical training course will improve the bodies of the youth of India. Then, in the Matriculation or School Final Class a little of military drill and military discipline may be introduced as an optional subject, and a provision may be made to admit boys who have passed the Matriculation, or any other examination equal to it, to the military preparatory college at Dehra Dun for the two final years' course. In the colleges military training may be continued as an optional subject, elementary military science being taught upto the intermediate class i.e. for two years. The boys who have chosen to join the Dehra Dun School may appear for the Sandhurst entrance examination from that School and those who have joined the Colleges and have taken military science as an optional subject may be free to appear direct for that examination. If this suggestion is accepted the quality of boys appearing for the Sandhurst entrance examination will be materially improved and not only the few vacancies that are now open to Indians but it would be so for the full requirement in officers of the whole Indian Army for after all even when the Army is fully Indianized the annual requirement in officers will not much exceed 200 and 200 is only 1.33 per cent of 15,000 i.e. the average number of matriculates turned out by India every year.

Officers' Training Corps.

If the Colleges and the Universities are ambitious they can establish officers' training Corps for boys who have passed the Intermediate Examination and have taken military science as an optional subject, and who wish to continue their College studies. In that case they can claim to give direct Commissions in the Army to the boys who desire to take them in addition to the degree they may have earned. The English Universities enjoy that privilege. Why should not India aim so high? The University man who has gone through the officers' training Corps is in no way inferior to the Sandhurst graduate. As a matter of fact he is intellectually the superior of the latter and would have a chance of accelerated promotion in his future army career. This exhausts the field of inquiry into reference. The other points of reference will be dealt with in the last article.

"HOW TO EDUCATE A WIFE."



A scene from "How to Educate a Wife" now being shown at the Pathe Cinema, Royal Opera House.

MR. JAYAKAR ON WARPATH

(Continued from page 7.)

really an open rebellion against the Party of which they have still chosen to remain members. In his speech yesterday evening at the Shivaji Mandir, under Mr. Kelkar's chairmanship, the cultured leader of the Council Swaraj Party declared that theirs was the gospel of the courage of Shivaji and Sambhaji and not of old women and tea-cups. "What did Shivaji do?" he asked. Capturing forts was his programme—the present programme of the Swarajists was nothing but that of a "madhu-kari" or mendicant, he added. He would capture a citadel like his ancestor, and if they found him weak they might throw him out. But, after all this brandishing of sticks in the air, however, it was very amusing to learn from Mr. Jayakar that his main quarrel with Pandit Motilal Nehru was only over the name with which the present activities of the Party should be labelled. After enumerating the so-called sins of omission and commission of the Party since their entry into Councils, and detailing the steps they had taken, which in his opinion meant only drifting towards Responsive Co-operation and not obstruction, Mr. Jayakar said: "My quarrel with the Pandit is for the name of the process. The Pandit calls the policy Obstruction while we name it Responsive Co-operation. A boy is a boy, and not a girl. The Pandit has perverted names. If he gives the programme a proper name my quarrel with him is over." If it is only the name that matters, is it worth while, one may ask, raising this storm in the tea-cup?

FAIRCE IN BOMBAY.

Describing his experience in the local Council, Mr. Jayakar said that the Swarajists' work in the Council had become more or less a farce, as in accordance with their pledge they had become a party of opposition. The Government was shrewd enough for them and it negotiated with five other parties in the Council to defeat the Swarajists every time. He then told the audience how in the course of a long interview which he had had with a prominent member in the Council, the latter pointed out to him clearly that the Swarajists should rather thank themselves than the Government for this state of things so long as they did not accept responsibility. And Mr. Jayakar felt convinced that under the circumstances, they wanted the privilege of "playing the game" better and that acceptance of "responsibility" must be the next programme of the Party.

PENALTIES FOR MR. NARIMAN.

In this connection Mr. Jayakar made no secret of his resentment against Mr. K. F. Nariman, who, it will be remembered, disclosed the amazing petition made to the Central Executive of the Party by Mr. Jayakar and certain other members of the Bombay Legislative Council in which they asked for a repeal of the ban regarding the acceptance of Ministries leaving the matter to the discretion of the Swarajist members in the Council of the Province concerned. The speaker informed the audience that for this grave "lapse and betrayal" Mr. Nariman was going to be properly dealt with at the right time by the Party.

Mr. Kelkar, who presided, read a short statement, in the course of which he said that he did not advocate a new policy and related the steps he took, so far, to propagate the doctrine of Responsive Co-operation—commencing with Bardoli. He maintained that he only advocated now a further relaxation of the policy of the Swaraj Party.

POONA City, Nov. 12.

A largely-attended public meeting was held yesterday in the Shivaji Mandir under the presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. At the outset the President read a statement in which he narrated the details of his efforts during the past three or four years to introduce and popularise his doctrine of responsive co-operation of which Council entry was the first step. He further stated that he had been openly advocating it while he continued to be a member of the Swaraj Party and held high office in it. The leader of the party thought it fit to take exception to it today. Declaring that he cared more for his opinions than for his office in the Swaraj Party, he concluded his statement by saying that he did not suggest immediate acceptance of office but advocated revision of programme only in view of the elections in 1926.

MR. JAYAKAR'S SPEECH

In the course of his speech Mr. Jayakar explained how the controversy regarding responsive co-operation was provoked by Pandit Motilal's violent crusade against responsive co-operation. Referring to

the Tambe incident Mr. Jayakar while condemning it remarked that it was a symptom of the process of development giving an insight into the Swaraj Party.

After tracing the history of responsive co-operation he defined it as co-operation or opposition in response to or in accordance with the changing circumstances of which the attitude of the bureaucracy was an important factor. It was similar to guerilla warfare or doctrine of "catch as catch can." He then described the stages by quoting from rules and regulations of the Swaraj Party and Pandit Motilal's speeches and said the Swarajists' programme had developed from uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction to the acceptance of Presidentship, membership of committee elective and nomination, moving of bills etc. He maintained that ever since Pandit Motilal's speech in the Assembly on the Round Table Conference upto his acceptance of a membership of the Shree Committee the Swaraj Party had been practising nothing but responsive co-operation as people understood it. Mr. Jayakar was himself in favour of these changes and the only point of dispute between Pandit Motilal and the speaker was, he said, that Pandit refused to name the party programme by its true name. The speaker made it clear that he did not want immediate acceptance of office, but he wanted to enunciate and popularise the policy of responsive co-operation in view of the Council elections of 1926.

After starting his experiences in the Bombay Council because of the Swarajists' refusing to accept responsibilities Mr. Jayakar condemned Mr. Nariman's alleged want of loyalty to the party and replied to his argument of corrupting influences of the tea-cup declaring that it was mere clap-trap. In conclusion, he made an appeal to follow the traditions of Maharashtra in attacking the enemy in his very citadel of power.—A. P.

MAHARASHTRA OPINION.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

The "Nava Kal"—Lokamanya Tilak's message of Responsive Cooperation clearly implies that there should be an unmistakable gesture of goodwill on the part of Government to which we can honourably respond. But there has been none such. On the other hand Government have been daily trampling upon the resolutions of the Assembly and flouting the question of Swaraj. The offer of an Executive Councilship is only a trick to divide the Swarajists. It is no Responsive Cooperation to be tempted by such baits.

NO CHANGES BY STEALTH.

The "Maharashtra"—The Swarajists have already abandoned the policy of continuous obstruction in giving protection to Tata's Steel Works, in not rejecting the whole budget in the C. P. Council in March last and on several other occasions. Herein they have clearly followed the policy of Responsive Cooperation. Why not openly acknowledge what you have been doing? The Swarajists should not introduce changes by stealth.

A DELUSION.

The "Swatantra Hindustan"—When there is a struggle between the Government and the country, any Indian who thinks he can serve the cause of Swaraj by serving the Government deludes himself and others. By such service he will, in the long run, be only adding to the prestige of the Government. He will increase the efficiency of the foreign rule but will ultimately lead people to prefer efficient foreign rule to self-rule. Patriots like Lokamanya Tilak, Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar and Agorkar strove to impress upon their countrymen the danger of serving a foreign Government. It is the country's misfortune that the very policy condemned by these patriots should now find favour with some of their followers.

STORM THE CITADELS.

The "Lokamanya"—The Swarajists enter the Councils with the object of carrying the national fight even into the fortresses of the bureaucracy. This object they have gained to a large extent.

Compelled to retreat step by step, the bureaucracy has now entrenched itself in its citadel, the ministerial cabinet. Will the Swarajists now cry halt or march forward, right into that citadel and harry the bureaucracy there? We are clearly of opinion that they should no longer squander by trying themselves to the old policy of continuous obstruction but should progress to Responsive Cooperation and capture the ministerial cabinet. It seems God has ordained that Maharashtra should again lead the way. Let not Maharashtra budge. If it does, it will have sinned in the eyes of God.

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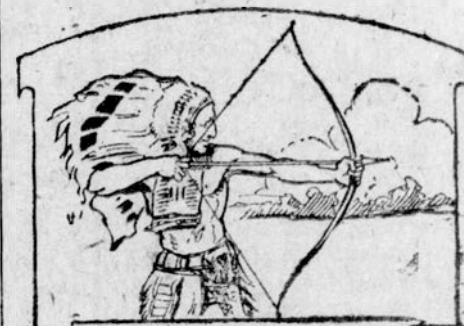
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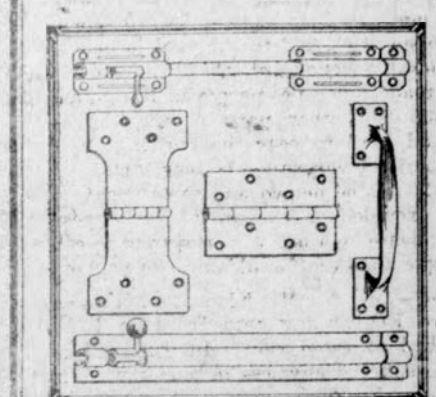
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I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but a ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a break down. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand eloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world: To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who was inquired from me the nature of my ill-luck in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervous diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
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Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days. The medicine is absolutely free from all poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

NOVEMBER, 12, 1925.

The Hon. Sir Amberson B. Marten, resumed charge of the office of Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on Monday the 12th Oct.

Major T. C. W. Fowle, Assistant Resident, Aden, to act, in addition to his own duties, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement.

Mr. G. K. Joshi I.C.S., to act temporarily as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, from the date he takes over charge till relieved by Mr. E. G. Taylor.

Khan Bahadur Mahbub Mian Inam Baksh Kadri to be District and Sessions Judge, with effect from the 12th Oct. 1925. Moses Simon, late Police Constable in the Ahmedabad District, has been dismissed from Government service.

Mr. C. C. Dutt, a District and Sessions Judge in the Bombay Presidency, is granted leave on half average pay for one year in continuation of the leave on average pay for eight months granted to him.

Mr. D. D. Nagavati, Acting District and Sessions Judge, Sholapur, is granted leave on average pay for one month with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. R. S. Dadachanji, Barrister-at-Law, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for six months and fifteen days with effect from the 13th February 1926 or any subsequent date of his relief.

Mr. G. K. Joshi, I.C.S., to act temporarily as Collector of the Panch Mahals from the date he takes over charge till relieved by Mr. E. G. Taylor I.C.S.

Mr. M. H. Kalyani, District Deputy Collector, Sukkur, is granted leave on average pay for four months from the date of relief.

Mr. J. G. Mehta, Principal, R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, has been granted leave on average pay on medical certificate for four months with effect from 7th September 1925.

Mr. L. G. Dharadhar, Engineering Superintendent, to officiate as Principal, R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. G. Mehta.

Mr. Parsram Bulchand, Surgical Registrar, Civil Hospital, Hyderabad, to act as House Surgeon and Medical Officer in charge Educational Institutions, Hyderabad, in addition to his own duties with effect from 21st Sept. last.

With effect from 15th November 1925, vice Mr. R. G. Mehta, retiring: Mr. Jivatram Prithandas Chandanani to be Second Grade Deputy Collector.

A temporary appointment of a Second Grade Deputy-Collector is created for a period of two months, and Mr. Ramchandra Trimbak Dev is appointed to hold it and to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Nasik, vice Mr. J. M. Shadn I.C.S., appointed to act as Collector of Ahmednagar.

BHIMTHADI EDUCATION SOCIETY

OPENING OF "SETHNA BUILDING"

On Monday last (9th inst.) the opening ceremony of the "Sethna Building" built and handed over to the Bhimthadi Education Society of Dhond, for its English School, by Mr. B. E. Sethna of Sholapur, in sacred memory of his parents, was performed by Mr. G. W. Hatch, Commissioner C. D.

Mr. A. C. Patel, President of the Society, read the report of the Society, in the course of which it was stated—

The Bhimthadi Education Society, Dhond was started nearly six years ago, mainly through the efforts of Messrs. A. C. Patel and D. G. Shadu, with a view to supply the long felt want of an English School at Dhond. The citizens of Dhond, most of whom are either Railway or Government Servants, found it very difficult in these hard times to send their children away from them for their English Education to an educational centre like Poona, Sholapur or Ahmednagar. The G. I. P. Railway has been maintaining no doubt, an English School at Dhond, but as it is intended solely for the benefit of its Local European and Anglo-Indian Staff, the necessity of an English School for the Children of the Public in general was the more real and pressing.

The Society started its English School on the 21st March 1920 (on the Hindu New Year's Day) by Mr. D. M. Deshpande the then Mahalkari in a small room, kindly lent by Mr. Nemo with only 12 students on its rolls. The number of boys began to increase steadily and to-day it is about 110 i.e., 10 times the number at the beginning. Out of this number more than 50 are reading in the 1st Standard, which shows that the number promises to increase as years go on. The School maintains Five Standards and the staff consists of 8 Teachers of whom two are graduates, two are under graduates, three are matriculates and one Vernacular 3rd year trained. The school welcomes boys from all castes and creeds and entertains no class distinctions whatever among them. Government has recognised and registered the School for grant-in-aid and it is thoroughly inspected every year by them. The G. I. P. Railway has sanctioned a very small grant which is, to say the least, very poor. The Society will be glad to arrange for the education of girls if a demand for it is found to exist.

The School Building, which Mr. G. W. Hatch will now be pleased in a few minutes to declare open, is built in memory of Dr. Eruchshaw Sethna and Bai Jerbai E. Sethna by their dutiful son Mr.



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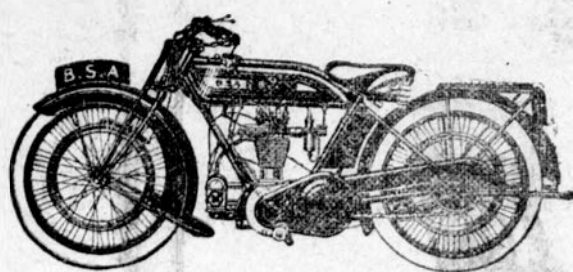
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BEWARE OF FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

WHY N. C. O. SHOULD BE ABANDONED.

MR. YAKUB HASAN'S REASONS

Mr. Yakub Hasan has issued the following statement of object and reasons in connection with the resolution for the abandonment of Non-co-operation that he proposes to move in the next Congress at Calcutta. The resolution has already appeared in the Press.

Civil Disobedience is the sole instrument that can be employed by the Non-co-operation movement to gain its chief object. There is no longer that atmosphere in India which is absolutely necessary to work any programme of civil disobedience successfully. There is a tide in the affairs of every nation which taken at the flood leads on to fortune. This tide came in the affairs of India in 1920-22. Mussalmans were smarting under the wrong that was contemplated to be inflicted upon them in respect of the Khilafat and the hearts of both, Mussalmans and Hindus, were lacerated by the terrible happenings in the Punjab. Common suffering and common sense of wrong had brought the two communities closely together that augured well for the united nationality of India. An additional profound cause of discontent and impatience was created when the great hope of attaining the status of a self-governing nation that was raised in the heart of Indians, as it was raised in the heart of all the struggling peoples of the world that participated in the great war, by the high sounding proclamation of self-determination and universal freedom trumpeted by the Allies, was frustrated, and India was given hopelessly inadequate and worthless scheme of reforms instead of full self-government that was demanded. The situation bristled with potentialities, and India, that was not capable of creating opportunities for herself, would have been indeed politically insensible if she had not availed herself of the opportunity that God Himself provided for her emancipation.

PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT LOST.

The Non-co-operation movement therefore began most opportunely under the best of the auspices. But, after sustained and organised efforts of an army of well disciplined workers for two years the country was prepared to offer civil disobedience and a few districts were selected to make the commencement, and the wholesale imprisonment of 20,000 leading workers in all provinces created the psychological moment when the hammer could be struck with the most telling effect, the hand was held back and the Bardoli resolution announced to the anxious people, to their great consternation and exasperation, that the battle was over before it was fought, that India was defeated and Britain had triumphed.

If according to Mahatma Gandhi, the originator, inspirer and the leader of the movement, India was not prepared in 1922, in spite of the stupendous effort put forth towards that end, to resort to civil disobedience successfully it would be fair to expect that India will, now, or in the near future, be in a position to wield that instrument with any effect. Swarnajists may not disclaim to use the threat of civil disobedience as a bluff, but Mahatmaji himself has no illusion in this matter. His latest pronouncement is "I entertain at present no hope of being able to launch mass civil disobedience within any measurable distance of time." Civil disobedience will prove the will-o-the-wisp of our aspiration, the nearer we get, the further it goes from us.

People cannot be expected to continue to have faith in and prepare themselves for, the programme of action that, the leader himself thinks, will not materialize in the near future. The demoralization that has naturally set in, if not checked in time, is bound to result in a reaction of the most desperate kind. Mere suspension of hostility can serve no good purpose if the parties to the fight continue to squat sullenly in their opposite camps, grinning at each other, not prepared to attack but to wait indefinitely for an opportunity that both the parties know will never come. It is the dictate of the most prudent statesmanship that this untenable position should be given up altogether and the resources of the people be organised to deal the death-blow to the bureaucratic Government from a different direction.

If my resolution is adopted there will be no more division of the Congress into the so-called Non-cooperators and the Swarnajists and the Congress with the added strength and fusion of all parties, will have the liberty of action to embark upon any political course that the majority may adopt, unhindered and untrammelled by the idea of obstruction and refusal of office, which Swarnajists were compelled to make the prominent feature of their programme to give it the appearance of Non-co-operation.

MUNICIPAL OFFICER AND RACING.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

With reference to the Bombay Corporation Resolution of the 10th of July 1925 asking the Municipal Commissioner to ascertain and report to the Corporation—which of the Municipal Officers, whose monthly emoluments are Rs. 500 and over, attend races; which of these attend in Bombay only and which both in Bombay and Poona; whether these Officers have no office hours and no duties on Saturday afternoons ordinarily, and further to report—which of the Municipal Officers use Municipal motors for going to the races, the Commissioner has reported that "a certain number of the senior Municipal Officers attend the races on Saturdays and holidays. On Saturdays Municipal Office hours cease at 2 p.m. (B.T.) Provided that during the period they are on duty they do nothing which will militate against the proper discharge of their duties as Municipal Officers, it is no concern of the Municipal Commissioner, who is responsible for their discipline as Municipal Officers, in what way they employ the period of relaxation to which they are entitled. As far as I know, Municipal Officers attend races only during the hours they are off duty. If they desire to attend on other days or to go to Poona for the purpose of attending races there, it is necessary for them to take casual leave for the period of their absence from duty. As regards the use of Municipal motor cars, only three officers besides myself are entrusted with Municipal motor cars. They are: (1) the Special Engineer, Development Works, (2) the Executive Engineer, and (3) the Health Officer. All these officers are sufficiently responsible to be trusted to make no improper use of the cars which are in their charge. Personally I would prefer to enjoy my period of relaxation in any way rather than attending the races, but I consider it my duty to attend about once a year in order that I may be in a position to know the circumstances under which a considerable section of the citizens of Bombay are in the habit of spending their afternoons. Similar considerations apply to the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer and there is no more reason why they should not drive to the Race Course in Municipal cars than there is against their so driving for the inspection of a new road or a slum area. A Municipal Officer who is not sufficiently experienced in the modes of life of a large section of the citizens of his City is hardly fitted to occupy a post of responsibility. The greatest enemy to efficiency in administration is the adoption of a too rigid routine by the public servants who are responsible for it and anything which will tend to take such an officer a little out of his routine is, on general grounds, to be encouraged. The senior officers who are supplied with Municipal cars clearly understand that they must not use them for the convenience of their friends, but I have advised them that the more they utilise their cars for themselves travelling for whatever purpose at whatever hour of the day or night in Bombay, the more they are likely to keep themselves in touch with the needs and problems of the City."

ADDRESS TO SNAKE-BITE CURER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MIYAGAM-KARIJAN, Nov. 9.

A gathering took place at Miyagam on the 8th instant to give an address to Dr. Bhagat, a private practitioner. In noon here every time there are many cases of snake-bites, and hence the loss of many lives. Owing to this Dr. Bhagat's friends advised him to do something in the matter for public good. He then started the work and in this mission he gave injections to and in the morning he gave injections to seven persons who suffered from snake-bites and cured them. He did this free.

For this valuable service, the public of Miyagam assembled in a meeting to present him with an address in a beautiful silver casket. There about 700 men and out of them the majority were cultivators. The address was read. Afterwards Messrs. Lallobhai, Jiyabhai, Sanabhai, and Munshi Saheb made suitable speeches and the casket was given to Dr. Bhagat.

A GENTLE REMINDER.

The Hon. Secretary, Satramdas Chellaram Public Library, Old Sukkur, writes:—"The complete set of the Chamber's Encyclopedia was presented by Mrs. Joshi to the Satramdas Chellaram Public Library, Old Sukkur, in memory of her husband G. S. Joshi of which the Volumes Nos. 1 and 9 are missing. It is presumed that the Volumes in question have been given to somebody for reference by Mr. G. S. Joshi. Now if any gentleman happens to have them, it is requested that he will please send them to the above Library in order to complete the set. For this he will be thanked very much."

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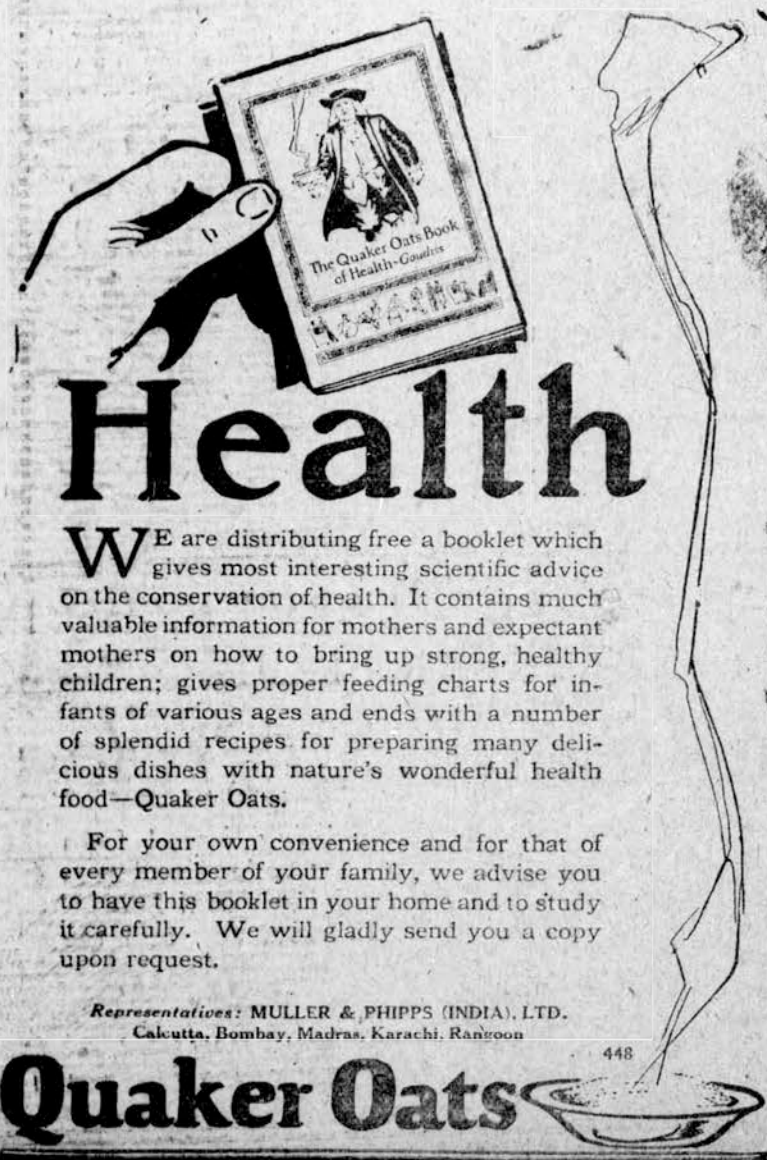
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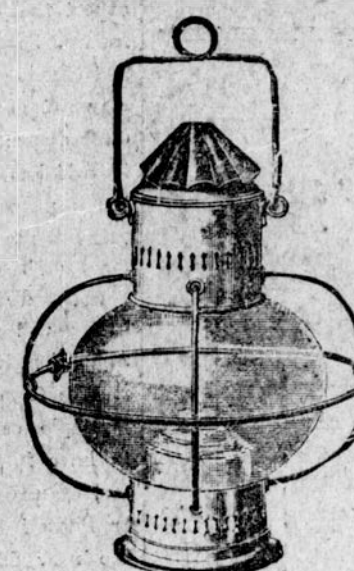
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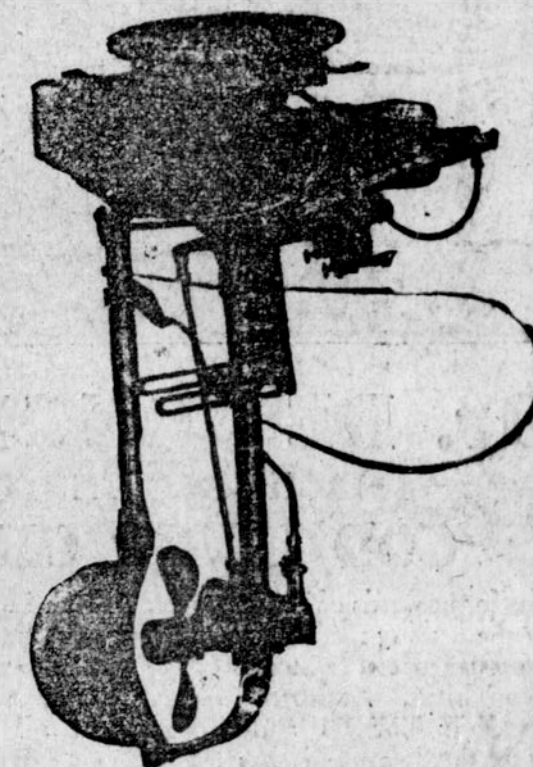
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